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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

NO. 4

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, MICH.

MISNER & MULDER,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Holland City State Bank.

Organized under the general banking law.

Paid up Capital. 37,000.

J. VAN PUTTEN, President;
L. VAN PUTTEN, Vice Pres.;
C. VER SUIJDE, Cashier.

Transact a Commercial Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange sold on all principal cities in
Europe. Domestic Exchange sold at reason-
able rates. Collections promptly attend-
ed to and remitted on day of payment.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Business hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. after
March 1. 46m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

DIKEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections
promptly attended to. Office, Van der
Veen's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, I., Justice of the Peace, Notary
Public and Pension Claim Agent, River St.
near Tenth.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office: Post's Block, corner Eighth and
River streets.

Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors,
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-
ery, etc., Eighth street.

Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlor, Eighth
and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly
attended to.

Clothing.

VORST, W., Tailor. Renovating and repairing
clothing a specialty cheap and good. River
street.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest
market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, H. Kremer's, M. D.,
Proprietor.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet
Articles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key
West, and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J. M., D., proprietor of First
Street Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully
compounded day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist,
a full stock of goods appertaining to the
business.

YATES, E. KANE, druggists and booksellers
Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth
and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BEETSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy
Goods and Furnishings (goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods. No
tious, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth
street next to Bank.

CRANDALL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods
and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,
Eighth street.

DE JONGH, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth
street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise,
and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy But-
ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STREETER, BASTIAN, general dealer in Dry
Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The
finest stock of Groceries in the city, cor. Eighth
and River streets.

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in fine
Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth
street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Croceries, Hats and
Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WISE, J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods,
Also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite
City Hall.

Furniture.

BROUWER, JAS. A., Dealer in Furniture,
Carpets, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Brouwer
& Co's old stand, River St.

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall
Paper, Picture Frames, Household Decora-
tions and Novelties. Eighth street.

Flour Mills.

WALSH DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller
Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware,
Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 62
Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hard-
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.
Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

PHOENIX HOTEL, C. H. Jacobus, proprietor,
On Eighth street, near C. & W. M. depot.
Refurnished and renovated throughout. Rates,
\$1.50 a day.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J. Jr., proprietor of Holland
City Sale and Exchange Stable. General
teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh streets.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufac-
tory and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-
turer of Ox Yokes. River street.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Proprietor,
capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels. Cor.
Myrtle and Tenth streets.

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist Mill and
Engine Repairs a specialty. Shop on Sev-
enth street, near River.

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder and Con-
tractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on
River street.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. B. Kiehn,
Proprietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick. Sixth street.

Chronological.

Feb. 23—Battle of Buena Vista, 1847.
Earthquake in Europe, 1887.
24—Senator Carpenter died, 1887.
W. Corcoran died, 1888.
21—Judge Campbell born, 1823.
26—Dani-1 Sickles acquitted, 1859.
Gen. Scott visits Detroit, 1838.
27—Gen. Alger born, 1836.
Earthquake at Lisbon, 1796.
28—Gov. Felch born, 1830.
March 1—Horace Gravelly visits Michigan. 1842.
Emperor Nicholas I died, 1881.

CITY AND VICINITY.

A GENUINE May-shower, on Monday
last.

ROBBINS. They put in an appear-
ance, and have again left.

REMEMBER the railroad meeting,
Tuesday evening. See fourth page.

A PART of our "correspondence" has
been unavoidably crowded out, this
week.

ST. JOSEPH and Benton Harbor are
both discussing the question of water-
works.

BORN, 158 years ago to-day, to the
New World, a boy; and they named
him GEORGE.

THE new sexton of the Third Ref.
church is Aart L. Visser, vice C. De
Jong, resigned.

THE 22nd of February being a legal
holiday, the banks in this city will be
closed Saturday.

THE ferry across Grand River, at
Eastmanville, has been constantly run-
ning this winter.

At the residence of Dr. and Mrs.
Reus, of North Holland, on Monday
last—the arrival of a son.

BRUSSE & Co. will open in their new
store, in the McBride block, Saturday
evening. New "ad." next week.

It is now two weeks since the last
case of diphtheria was recorded, and
no new ones have been reported since.

OWING to an attack of the grip, by
Mr. J. Schepers, the school in the Van
Dyk district—fifth ward—was closed,
this week.

FOUND: A watch between Holland
and the Lake Shore. The owner can
claim the same by calling at the Rose-
bud saloon and identify property.

FOUND: A collection of coins, some
of them quite rare and valuable. The
owner will please call upon Mr. John
A. Te Vree, and identify the property.

THE classes in the several depart-
ments of Hope College, having suffered
much from absences, owing to the
grip, are again up to their maximum.

THE remains of the late Levy M.
Myrick have been taken up at Pilgrim
Home Cemetery and forwarded to Blue
Island, Ill., the home of his late widow.

C. V. MOULTROP, conductor of the
C. & W. M. worktrain, fell and broke
his arm one morning this week. In at-
tempting to jump from the train, at
Muskegon.

THE school-house of Dist. No. 6,
town Holland, is so crowded, that the
teacher, Miss Fanny Dell, had to send
some of her scholars home, during the
past week.

THE doors of the barber shop of L.
De Groot, which were closed a few
days for the repairs of the proprietor,
have again been thrown open.—Charge
it up to the grip.

SEVERAL youngsters in Grand
Rapids, who were induced to indulge
in the frascades of the time-worn chari-
vari, have been requested to step up in
the police court, for an explanation.

THE H. C. R. church of Graafschap
has placed in nomination the following
trio from which to call a pastor:
Revs. H. Douwstra, Colledoon; A.
Keizer, Muskegon; and J. Post, Spring
Lake.

ARRANGEMENTS are being perfected
for a musical entertainment, of the
first order, to be given at an early date
for the benefit of the soldiers cemetery
fund; of which more will be said at
the proper time.

At the City Marble Works Mr. De
Merell will at an early date commence
work on an appropriate monument to
be placed by Weatherwax Post, G. A.
R., of Grand Haven, on their Soldiers'
plat in the cemetery at that city.

THE new manager of the C. & W.
M. railroad, Mr. C. W. Heald, accom-
panied by Mr. Muliken, passed
through here to-day, on a tour of ob-
servation along the line of the road.
They came in on a special, from the
south.

THE Classis of Holland of the Re-
formed church, in special session,
Thursday, at this city, deposed Rev.
W. Wormser, of Jamestown. Charges,
affecting his life and character, were
admitted by him, and saved further
trouble.

THE members of the senior class of
Hope Seminary, which will graduate
in April, have all received calls, as fol-
lows: Mr. J. J. Van Zanten, Grand
Haven; Mr. J. Lumpke, Okakale, near
Grand Rapids; and Mr. P. Bouwma,
Grandville.

MESSRS. A. H. BRINK & Co. are
running the Werkman Factory twelve
hours a day. Their present contracts
all call for chamber suits. Eighty
hands are finding constant employment
at this well-directed and flourishing
establishment.

THE special car "Attikuning," of
the Chicago Fish Commission, passed
through the city on Tuesday, attached
to the fast train, bound for Hartford,
Benton Harbor and New Buffalo, in
which localities several varieties of fish
will be planted.

A FEW samples of peach buds, taken
by Mr. Souter from his peach farm on
the Lake Shore, three miles north of
Macatawa Park, were shown us the
other day, confirming the statement
made by him, that as yet the prospects
in direction were very hopeful.

ON Saturday evening the Building
and Loan Association of this city will
render its sixth quarterly report; a full
attendance of the shareholders is ex-
pected. At the same time another in-
stallment of \$1,000 will be let to the
highest bidder. The meeting is called
for 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

UPON application of Supervisor
Kerkhof of Holland town, Judge Soule
on Wednesday adjudged Leendert
Smallegang to be an insane person,
and ordered him removed to the Asy-
lum at Kalamazoo. Not having a
fixed residence, as far as could be as-
certained, he is a state charge.

REV. K. SMITS, one of the early
settlers and merchants in Zeeland,
after an absence of nearly twenty
years, spent as pastor of a Presbyterian
church at Muscatine, Iowa, will return
to his old home, the scene of his active
life. He has purchased the old De
Putter farm, east of the village.

THE Board of Directors of the Ot-
tawa Beach Association held a meet-
ing the other day, at Grand Rapids,
and considered several propositions for
the Hotel Ottawa next summer. Two
were received from Chicago parties,
one from Des Moines, Council Bluffs,
and Hickey, N. C., as well as from
other places. No conclusion was
reached.

A SPECIAL correspondence from
Lima, O., to the *Inter-Ocean*, says, that
at an early date, work will be com-
menced on the proposed Columbus,
Lima and Milwaukee railroad. As soon
as spring comes the section between
Defiance and Bryan will be built, also
the twenty-five miles from Allegan to
Saugateau.

WHILE the death-rate in this city
and vicinity, during this winter season
thus far, may have been more than the
usual average, it has been nevertheless
observed that among aged people the
number of deaths has been less than
usual for this time of the year—a cir-
cumstance, undoubtedly to be ascribed
to the absence of the usual severity of
our winter weather.

THE invasion in this country by
English capitalists, buying up
breweries and flour mills, has extended
to within the lines of our own local
dominion. The same syndicate, which
has been operating in cities along the
line of the Michigan Central railroad,
is said to have made approaches for
the purchase of the Walsh-De Roo roller
mills of this city. Beyond this we
have not been able to learn.

THE fight for the Grand Rapids post-
office is still on. It is said that the
papers in the case, which by this time
have become very voluminous, have
been transmitted to and fro between
the post-office department and the
White House, no less than eight times
—a most gracious way of letting the
ultimately to be disappointed applicant
down easy, in advance—on the pro-
verbial plan, an inch at the time, so as
not to kill at once.

J. POPPEN, a former student at Hope
College, and at present located at Prairie
View, Kan., is visiting his friends
here, spending most of his time at his
old home, in Drenthe. He reports the
Holland settlement in Kansas as doing
well, and as a means of giving the ad-
vantages and opportunities in that
locality a wider publicity, he would like
to see a Holland newspaper started—to
which project he is devoting a part of
his attention while here.

A MASON of Big Rapids, by the name
of Frank Trombridge, shot his wife,
Thursday, and then shot himself
through his heart; cause, liquor. The
deceased once lived in this city, he
and his white horse being quite promi-
nent figures on our streets during the
exciting days of the Pond murder. The
woman is in a critical condition, being
shot twice; one ball struck her right
hand and the other entered her left
shoulder, passing downward.

FROM the Park City (Utah) *Record*,
of the 15th inst.: "Hon. E. P. Ferry
is still confined to his bed with a severe
attack of erysipelas, but it is pleasing
to note that he is slowly and without
doubt surely improving. Mr. Ferry
has been a very sick man for two weeks
past. It is hoped, though, by his
legion of friends, that he will soon be
able to be out and take his chair in the
Legislature, as Summit county can ill
afford to lose his wise counsels."

THE township of Jamestown has
been made the defendant in an action
for damages, brought in the Ottawa
circuit court by Dirk Verhage, of Zeeland
town. The difficulty grows out of
a hole in a bridge, located a short
distance from Jamestown Centre.
Verhage's horse stepped in the hole,
got frightened and threw him out of
the wagon, dislocating his arm. It is
said the hole had been allowed to re-
main in the bridge for several days be-
fore the accident occurred. The plain-
tiff is represented by Mr. G. J. Dieke-
ma, of this city.

GRAND HAVEN:—The steamers on
the Chicago and Grand Haven line,
this summer, will be the City of Racine
and the Menominee.—C. Bos will plant
13 acres in celery, this spring.—
The first National Bank began suit in
the United States Court against Alex-
ander Forrest, of Grand Haven, to re-
cover \$30,000 on promissory notes exe-
cuted by Forrest Bros. who were the
proprietors of a large flour mill there.
The notes were never paid, and the
bank seeks to hold the defendant liable
as being a partner in the firm.—The
steamer "City of Milwaukee" is hav-
ing her boilers thoroughly overhauled
and placed in order for the next
season.—Collector McBride is on the
sick list.

THE time to which the payment of
taxes has been extended in this city,
expires on the 25th inst. The amount
of taxes to be returned as delinquent,
as estimated by treasurer Verbeek, will
not exceed \$200; which is remarkably
well, on an assessment roll which
called for:

City tax	\$9 250 00
School tax	8 343 12
County tax	3 067 38
St. & C. tax	1 769 50
Special tax	2 275 13
Total	\$25 405 11

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER MIEDEMA,
of Holland town, has laid out a new
highway on the range line between
ranges 15 and 16, commencing on the
north-west corner of section 18, and
running along the farms of Berend
Van Lente, Jacob Flieman, Tommie
Dykema and Gerrit and Henry Van
Kampen. This road runs through low
lands, avoiding many sand hills, and,
when completed, will be a great con-
venience to that locality. Work will
be commenced next fall.

HON. WALES F. STORRS, whose
sickness was mentioned by us last
week, died at his home in Coopersville,
last Friday evening, as the result of a
recent stroke of paralysis. Mr. Storrs
was a native of New York, but came
to western Michigan in the early days.
He was engaged in lumbering at Grand
Haven and other points for several
years, but has been settled in Coopers-
ville for the past 10 or 15 years. In
1871-2 he served in the state senate and
has held other positions of trust and
honor. He leaves a wife.

FROM the Coopersville *Observer* of
last week: "There is considerable
speculation as to the whereabouts of
Mr. Shadrick Vanderveer. He is the
man who was assaulted and stabbed
with a pitchfork, for which John Link,
of Wright township, was arrested.
While Link's trial was in progress at
Grand Haven, at the fall term of the
circuit court, Vanderveer was again
assaulted, at the hotel where he was
stopping, by an unknown person, and
so badly injured that he could not ap-
pear in court, and as he was the principal
witness the case was adjourned.
Now Vanderveer has disappeared and
his relatives and friends have sought
him in vain. He was last seen on
Pearl street bridge, Grand Rapids,
Jan. 14th last. Has he been murdered
or hired to leave the country?"

By direction of State Superintendent
Estabrook, the Teachers Institute, to
be held in this city, will be conducted
by Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D., of the
Michigan University. By way of in-
troduction, we can state, that Prof.
Hinsdale was the successor of the late
President Garfield, as president of
Hiram College, when the latter joined
the army at the outbreak of the rebel-
lion. The sessions of the Institute will
begin on Monday, March 24, and con-
tinue during the week; they will be
held in the High School room. Supt.
J. W. Humphrey is charged with sup-
plying the necessary local arrange-
ments. A series of public lectures will
be given every evening, during the
week, in one of the churches of the
city. A large attendance of teachers
from the surrounding country is ex-
pected, and everything is being ar-
ranged to make this Institute as pleas-
ant as it will be profitable.

IN regard to the horses said to be
afflicted with glanders, in Allegan
county, we learn from the Allegan
papers, that Prof. George, of the agri-
cultural college, state veterinarian,
made a thorough examination in the
vicinity affected, and found several
cases in the townships of Allegan and
Watson, which called for positive
action. Seven horses were ordered
shot and three quarantined. Any
neglect or delay in a matter like this
is worse than folly. There is no hope
of a cure and the only way to get rid
of the disease is to kill the animals and
prevent its spread. Prof. Grange
stated that the matter had been
allowed to run too long and he feared
more cases would be the penalty for
this carelessness. He censured the
township board of health for dilatori-
ness in dealing with the disease, allow-
ing so much chance for its spread. No
new cases have since developed.

Personal News.

MRS. J. A. MAHNS visited Allegan
this week.

MRS. A. D. HART, of Muskegon,
visited friends here last Thursday.

MRS. A. KING and Miss Calla
King, visited in Grand Rapids, this
week.

HANS THOMPSON, who has had a seri-
ous attack of rheumatism, is gradually
recovering.

MRS. PROF. G. J. KOLLEN is gradu-
ally recovering from an illness, which
at one time threatened to become very
serious.

PROF. J. W. HUMPHREY and family
went to Wayland, Tuesday, to attend
the funeral of their friend, Mrs. Prof.
E. S. Linsley.

HON. G. J. DIEKEMA is in attend-
ance at the annual banquet of the
Michigan Club, held this Friday, even-
ing, at Detroit.

REV. JAS. F. ZWEMER, having been
temporarily laid up by a boil on his
right hand, will resume his work in be-
half of the college endowment.

THE junior editor of the *Albion Re-
corder*, A. Wiersema, was in Holland,
spending a few days among those that
have known him so well and so
favorable.

HON. C. VAN LOO, of Zeeland, was
in town, this week, having shaken off
the grip after a four days' acquain-
ance. In his case, he informed us, the
pains and gripes, so common to all its
victims, seemed to concentrate and
centre around the rebel bullet he still
carries in his left leg, as a reminiscence
of the battle of Chickamauga.

FRIDAY of last week was Valentine
day, and the memory of that patron
saint was observed at the Public Schools
of this city by the dedication, in the
afternoon, of their new organ.—a fine
instrument, Estey make, recently pur-
chased. The following program was
rendered, in a manner creditable to the
pupils and the school:

Muscle—School.
Reading, History of Organs—Ethel Clark.
Music—School.
Quotations, "St. Valentine's Day"—No. 1 to 64.
Music, "Always do your best"—Tommy Van
Schelven, Roger Kanters, Herman Kok, Dowie
Demstra, Cornelius Van Der Vries.
Reading, "Examinations"—Maggie Jacobus.
Reading, "Manufactures of Valentines"—Carrie
Purdy.
Music, "Wild Flowers"—School.
Recitation, The New School House—Gertie Nie-
meyer.
Story, "Miss Pamela Plummstone's Piano"—
Fannie Verbeek.
Dialogue, "A Very Good Joke."
Music, Instrumental—Eva Anderson.
Recitation, Our Minister—Eva Robinson.
Recitation, Our National Flag—Jennie Berg-
man.
Music—School.
A Letter from Egypt in 1910—John Stokatos.
Recitation, "The boy's complaint"—Guy Wier.
Recitation, "The Organ Builder"—Beatie
Pianstahl.
Duet, "My Brother"—Herman Kok, Katie Ton
Gippen.
Paper, "Grammar School Chestnut"—Allie
Pietars.
Music—School.
Valentine Box.
Music—School.

Our Friends in Japan.

FROM a letter received the other day
by parties in this city, from Mrs. Prof.
Beck, dated Yamaguchi, Japan, Jan.
15, 1890, we learn that they are pleas-
antly located at the latter place. Prof.
B. is engaged at a national college,
several of whom have recently been
established in the empire. In speak-
ing of their domestic life she writes
among other things: The house in
which we live is warmed by small wood
stoves, which we have to keep going
from November to April, the weather
being damp and chilly, while for a
couple of months it is real cold, the
mercury dropping to zero. Thus far
this winter has not been cold. Japa-
nese houses are not warmed at all, a
little open fire, of a handful of char-
coal, sufficient to warm their fingers, is
all they require. For the cooking they
do, they have a different arrangement,
for wood, all the smoke finding its way
out through doors, instead of chimneys,
which are unknown in dwellings. Most
of their food is eaten raw, and nothing
is well cooked. Among the low classes
they have no furniture to take care of;
their beds consist only of heavy, thick
comforters, which they put down on
the naked floor, with another one, or
more, for covering, while a little hard
roll, six or eight inches through and a
foot long, supports the head. Sliding
paper partitions separate the rooms.
Aside from a picture or two on the
stationary wall and a vase of flowers
on a low table in a little recess built
in every house, there is absolutely noth-
ing. When eating, they often have a
low table, to hold a few necessary
dishes, and for a family of six or eight
a table less than 2x3 feet gives ample
room. Often no table is used at all.
Such a simple mode of life they seem
to have little to do. Among the
better class of women, who do not
work in the rice fields, they very gen-
erally keep silk-worms, selling the silk
for weaving, or, with their own looms,
weave all the silk worn in the family,
which in some cases is mixed with a
certain percentage of cotton, to give
more durability.

It is difficult for a foreigner to learn
much of the inner home life of the
Japanese. Here, in the interior towns,
we find it difficult to obtain any variety
in our articles of food. Beef is brought
around, but is so poor, that we do not
buy it, if we can help it. No other
meat but chickens, which are seldom
fat. So we have to send to San Fran-
cisco for canned meat, or ham, and
dried beef, together with butter, crack-
ers and many other things. We get
American flour and make our own
bread. It is quite an event when our
goods arrive from California, once a
year. Butter comes in nice rolls, in
furkins, with brine, but of course, very
expensive. In seaport towns all these
things can be found in native as well
as foreign stores. Have not seen an
apple since coming here. We have
oranges all winter, but they cannot
take the place of apples. Friends from
abroad have sent us some strawberry
plants. If we stay here long enough
we may taste them once more. We
have no reason to complain, as we have
much to be thankful for. We endeavor
to make our home life as much as
possible the same as in America, though
socially it cannot be the same.

A Card.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook and family desire
to thank their neighbors and friends
for their kindness and help through the
death of their son Albert C. Cook.
Port Sheldon, Feb. 19, 1890.

THE "NEWS."

From and after March 1, 1890, the
regular subscription price of the
HOLLAND CITY NEWS will be \$1.50
per year.

In order to discourage arrears and
promote promptness in payment, we
have adopted the following:

To all subscribers paying within
the first three months of their sub-
scription year, a discount will be al-
lowed of 25 cents.

To all subscribers paying in ad-
vance, a discount will be allowed of
50 cents.

The above rules will be rigidly ad-
hered to.

MISNER & MULDER,
Publishers.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes—Political Occurrences, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

THE WASHINGTON BUDGET.

Of Our National Law-Maker.
Among the bill reported to the Senate on the 18th from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Grand Forks, N. D. To provide for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union. Senator Blair continued his speech in favor of his educational bill. On motion of Senator Cullom, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a session of five minutes adjourned. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the extradition treaty with Great Britain. In the House there was no objection from the minority side to the approval of the journal of the previous day's proceedings. Upon motion of Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Saturday afternoon, March 15, was set apart for the delivery of addresses upon the late Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morrow, of California, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the pension appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. A conference committee was ordered upon the bill to direct the superintending of the census to collect the statistics of farm mortgages and indebtedness. The House spent the entire afternoon on the bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma and establish courts in Indian Territory.

ANOTHER CRONIN ARREST.

The Man Who Drove Dr. Cronin to His Death in Custody.
A. ST. LOUIS (Mo.) dispatch says: "Smith," the man who drove the buggy in which Dr. Cronin rode to his death at the Carlson cottage, Chicago, is under arrest here. Lieut. Clark and Officer Collins, of the Chicago police force, who are here, have positively identified him. The arrest of Smith—O'Kelly, as the man called himself—was made by Detective Thomas, of Chicago, assisted by two local detectives. When told by a reporter that he was arrested as a suspect in the Cronin case he said he knew that, but added that he knew nothing about the Cronin case, and did not know any of the persons interested in it except Thomas Desmond of San Francisco. He did not know Bourke, O'Sullivan, the leaman, Alexander Sullivan, Kunze, nor any of those tried for the murder. He had never belonged to any Clan-na-Gael camp, and was not an active Irish sympathizer, although of Irish parentage. He had not been in Chicago for several months. He had been in St. Louis about two weeks, and had been stopping at Fourth street and Christie avenue. The Chicago police authorities believe they have the man who drove the Doctor to his death.

A CLEW TO SILCOTT.

The Woman Who Accompanied Him Is Now in N. York.
A WASHINGTON dispatch says: There is great excitement in Washington. A gentleman, well known here and throughout the country, came to the city and told a few friends the story of his having met Hermine M. Thibault, alias Louise Barrett, in a house in New York City three days ago. Thibault, or Barrett, is the woman who accompanied Silcott, ex-cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, when he disappeared from Washington at the beginning of December, leaving a deficit of \$70,000 or \$80,000 behind. Barrett then said she was on her way to Washington, and that Silcott would soon follow because he was tired of playing scapegoat for the real criminal.

Dem Pedro's Man Affected.
THE Paris correspondent of the London News says Dom Pedro's nervous disease increases and partly unhinges his mind. He lives in daily expectation of being recalled to rule Brazil, and does not realize the precarious state of his own finances. He refuses to reduce his imperial suite and maintains his expenses on a grand scale.

A Successor to Judge Kelley Elected.
A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says that at the special election for the unexpired term of the late Judge Kelley in the Fourth Congressional District, which comprises the northern section of the city, the indications are that John E. Reynolds (Rep.) will be Judge Kelley's successor in Congress by a slightly reduced majority.

Must Leave the Cherokee Strip.
A WASHINGTON dispatch says: The President has issued a proclamation ordering the removal of cattle from the Cherokee strip by Oct. 1, and forbidding the use of the lands for grazing purposes.

Death of Hungary's Prime Minister.
A PESTH dispatch says: Count Julius Andrássy, the well-known Hungarian statesman, who has been ill for some time at Volosca, near Plume, is dead. He was 67 years old.

New York Woolen Merchants Assign.
GILMARTIN & DOYLE, woolen merchants at Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard street, New York City, have made a general assignment to A. Delahanty without preferences.

A Fatal Game of Pool.
THOMAS RYAN, a saloonkeeper at West Jefferson, Ohio, killed Napoleon Liever and fatally wounded Joseph Stevens during a quarrel over a game of pool.

Wants Free Sea in His Church.
REV. OSBORNE THOMP, rector of a fashionable Episcopal Church in Montreal, has threatened to resign unless all seats are made free.

Fire at Kearney, Neb.
THE Kearney planing mill at Kearney, Neb., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$12,000; partially insured. Thomas Kinney and J. W. Dunn were badly hurt.

A Place for Henry Franz.
A WASHINGTON dispatch says: Henry Franz, who is the thinner in the Aberdeen (Miss.) incident described by Mr. Ingalls in his recent speech, has been recommended for appointment as a special agent to assist in the collection of statistics and to make a record of indebtedness for the census.

To Re-open the Modus Vivendi.
It is reported at Ottawa, Ont., that the Dominion Parliament will soon be asked to re-open the modus vivendi for the benefit of American fishermen.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Pennsylvania Incampment of the G. A. R. at Shamokin, Pa., requesting the United States Government to prevent the erection of Confederate monuments on the Gettysburg battlefield.

THE liabilities of Franklin Woodruff & Co., who failed the other day at New York, are about \$500,000.

AT Trenton, N. J., the bondsmen of Dr. Kniffen and Miss Purcell have been discharged, the Grand Jury finding that there was no evidence to show that the accused took the life of Mrs. Kniffen.

A NEW YORK dispatch says: Miss Louisa Hilliard and Miss Amelia Pool, both members of the "King's Bell" opera company, met in a private room in the Metropolitan Hotel and battled for twenty minutes with all the fury of Amazons for the affection of a mutual admirer. The weapons were fencing foils. Blood was drawn, gowns were torn, sharp adjectives were exchanged, and altogether the affair was a feminine cyclone. The girls refused to wear masks, and there were several close calls from serious stabs. After fighting for two or three rounds Miss Bell was proclaimed the victor, and after much persuasion by the referee they shook hands and declared their honor satisfied.

THE boiler of a locomotive burst near Douglas Station, Pa., killing Engineer John Ludwig and Flagman Charles Jenkins, and injuring three or four others.

JUDGE LACOMBE, in the United States Circuit Court at New York, has granted an injunction restraining the cotton-oil trust from selling or disposing of any of their property, and commanding them to show cause before him why a receiver should not be appointed.

THE city of Rochester, N. Y., is still greatly excited over the shortage in the cash accounts of City Treasurer John A. Davis. Mr. Davis has for many years been one of the most prominent politicians of the county, and was three times elected to the office he has just resigned in disgrace. The apparent shortage is over \$100,000, more than twice the amount of Mr. Davis' bond, but something like \$40,000 is in the form of taxes marked paid, but not yet collected, presumably as a favor to the city treasurer's friends.

COAL agents in a meeting at New York decided to limit the coal output to 2,000,000 tons each for the months of February and March.

THE members of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, N. J., have been warned that they must take their children from the public schools and send them to parochial schools under pain of being refused absolution in case they did not comply.

MRS. JULIA LIPPINCOTT, the forger, has fled from her home at Medford, N. J., and is now supposed to be in Washington or Baltimore. Her forgeries and debts will amount to \$20,000.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE Panhandle train from Columbus to Newark ran into a street-car at a crossing in Newark, Ohio, and fatally injured J. S. Smarts, proprietor of a paper-mill there, and Mrs. Elizabeth Shults.

EDITOR P. N. CARSON, of the Hastings (Neb.) Volksfreund, it is alleged, has left town with \$2,800 obtained from the loaning agency of J. T. Zediker, of Grand Island. The money was obtained for the ostensible object of making a loan on a farm near Hastings. Before leaving Carson gave a bill of sale of his entire effects to his brother-in-law. The supposition is that he has gone West.

WONG AH HING, a Chinaman who killed his uncle for refusing to support him in idleness, was hanged at San Francisco. He died without a trace of fear. An autopsy held on him disclosed the fact that his brain was diseased, and all the probabilities are that the man was insane.

THE Bridges Rolling Mills at Omaha, Neb., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

MINNEAPOLIS millers are negotiating for an interest in the Anchor Manufacturing Company of Detroit, with a view of erecting immense stone mills for the manufacture of the one-stave barrel material. The first mill, with a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day, will be built in West Memphis, Ark.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the wholesale dry goods house of the C. L. Luce Company, of Toledo, Ohio. The liabilities are nearly \$100,000.

THE Cincinnati southern freight trains Nos. 11 and 15 collided at Millville, Tenn., thirteen miles from Chattanooga. Engineer H. Crow of train No. 15 and brakeman William Gray of train No. 11 were killed. The collision was caused by the negligence of the flagman, who failed to flag No. 15.

AT Columbus (Ohio) William Dohn, aged thirty-five years, got drunk and went to his house at 390 East Fulton street while bordering on delirium tremens. He pulled out a twenty-two caliber revolver and shot at his wife, inflicting a painful wound in the hand. Then placing the pistol to his own head he fired. The ball went through his brain, killing him instantly. Drink and jealousy of his wife are the causes of the tragedy.

THE Union Reniering Works, near Bellevue, Neb., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000; covered by insurance.

A SPECIAL from Sedalia, Mo., says: A serious if not fatal fight took place at the Mount Periman Baptist church, near Georgetown. The preacher was about to open services when sounds of a scuffle were heard near the front door where Harrison (a) was found beating Green Ferguson over the head with brass knuckles. Cross escaped, but was afterwards arrested at Terre Haute, Ind.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says: The sugar trust got a black eye in Judge Wallace's decision appointing ex-Senator Pat Reddy receiver of the American Refinery, which was bought by the trust last summer. Counsel made a desperate fight to prevent the appointment of a receiver, but unsuccessfully, as the Judge overruled all his points, holding that the sale of the refinery to the trust was fraud, and that combination to control any food products was illegal. The

refinery will be closed down as soon as the small stock of raw sugar is consumed.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

A HEAVY snowfall is reported in Texas, and is expected to greatly benefit all grain crops.

AT Louisville, Ky., the distillery plant of J. B. Mattingly's Sons, one of the oldest firms in the State, has been sold at auction in consequence of an assignment some months ago. The price paid for it was \$125,100.

A CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ark., dispatch says: The body of Miss Ada Goss was found near her father's residence. She had been criminally abused and then murdered. Suspicion pointed to George Corbett. From Corbett's wife it was learned that he had murdered Miss Goss, at the same time threatening to kill her if she did not keep his secret. The infuriated people took Corbett to the scene of the murder and with an ax cut off his arms and legs and severed the head from the body, afterward burning the body.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: A crevasse six feet deep and forty feet wide has occurred at Fletas plantation, seven miles below the city. Efforts are being made to close it. The crevasse water has covered the Shell Beach road for some distance.

THE State of Alabama is about to employ its women and children convicts in farming.

A NEW ORLEANS (La.) dispatch says: At the Southern Athletic Club Corbett, of San Francisco, bested Kilrain in six rounds. Kilrain agreed to knock Corbett out in six rounds for a purse of \$3,500, of which \$2,500 to the winner. Corbett outpointed Kilrain at every point. Mike Cleary whipped Mike Smith, the Cincinnati heavy-weight, in two rounds, and Bezina bested Johnson in four rounds.

SEVENTEEN prominent citizens of Sharon, Ga., and vicinity have been arrested on charges of conspiring against and intimidation of S. L. Duckworth, the newly appointed Postmaster there.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE House Committee on Territories has decided to report favorably Delegate Carey's bills for the admission of the Territory of Wyoming as a State. The committee has also authorized favorable reports on the bills providing an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho and an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

J. R. BAKER has been appointed storekeeper for the Fifth Illinois District. Samuel L. Newton, of Carthage, Ind., has been appointed cadet at West Point.

THE committee which has had in charge the work of harmonizing the line and staff of the navy has dissolved, having been, after several hopeful meetings, unable to reach an understanding. The old question of rank interfering. A bill was considered which met favorable comment in both line and staff. It is virtually the Pythian ball, gave that it includes more, giving all staff officers positive instead of relative rank. The dissolution of the committee, however, leaves the matter as heretofore—two distinct elements in the service, one antagonistic to the other's interest, and each detrimental to its own.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WAXAMAKER estimates that it would cost the Government \$1,317,040 to extend the free delivery system to cities and towns having not less than 3,000 inhabitants, and \$679,225 to extend the system to places having 5,000 inhabitants.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Emory C. Humphrey, to be Surveyor General of Colorado; Sheldon Fraser, Receiver of Public Money at Duluth, Minn.; Edwin W. Eakin, Receiver of Public Money at Pierre, S. D.; Leslie H. Bailey, Register of the Land Office at Pierre, S. D.; Supervisors of Census: Michigan—John C. Sharp, First District; Iowa—David W. Reed, Second District; Illinois—John W. Fisher, Fifth District; Jacob Wheeler, Sixth District; Kansas—Littellton C. James, First District; Samuel R. Burch, Second; William Case, Third; South Dakota; Cram A. Wakefield, First District.

United States Marshals—Hanson B. Saunders, District of Maine; William Long, Northern District of California; Supervisor of Census—Census: H. S. White, District of West Virginia; D. M. Ramsdell, District of Columbia; Supervisors of Census: Indiana—Francis Scholz, First District; Ambrose E. Noyes, Second; Sidney Conger, Third; Charles Harley Fifth; S. B. Besboro, Sixth; Missouri—E. F. Weigel, First; F. C. Baugher, Second; W. J. Powell, Third; W. N. Davis, Fourth; J. M. McCall, Fifth; A. P. M. Sixth; H. C. Orton, Seventh; W. H. Miller, Eighth; North Dakota—D. R. Downs, Washington—Z. M. Hill, Second District; Illinois—F. Gilbert, First District; E. Schmidt, Seventh; N. H. Moss, Eighth; Kansas—T. A. Hubbard, Fourth District; Wisconsin—E. Demin, First District; J. C. Metcalf, Second; A. J. Turner, Third; Iowa—J. W. Rowley, First District.

Daniel Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian School; George N. Wiswell, Marshal Eastern District of Wisconsin; and Andrew W. Gardner, Jr., Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

Charles Emery Smith, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; J. F. Leuner Lee, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro; Supervisors of Census: Idaho—A. J. Pinkham, Montana—W. O. Speer, Wyoming—Homer Merrill.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE report of the Parnell Commission is to the effect that the Piggott letters were forgeries; that Parnell nor Davitt were not concerned in the Phoenix Park tragedy, but that they and other Irish leaders were working for the separation of Ireland from England.

A ZANZIBAR cable says: In his struggle for the recovery of the throne of Uganda, Mwanga was assisted by Europeans. There was very severe fighting. King Kilemas' force was annihilated, a few Arabs escaping the subsequent massacre. During the battle a dhow on the lake conveying some Arab chiefs with munitions was blown up and all on board perished. In the dhow were twelve Arab chiefs and 200 fighting slaves. The battle occurred at the capital of Uganda. Only three Arabs escaped. The victims include members of most of the leading Zanzibar families. It is not known who were the Europeans who aided Mwanga, but it is surmised that they belonged to Jackson's and Gedgo's caravans.

A SPECIAL cable from St. Petersburg, Russia, says that Louis Rubenstein, the champion fancy skater of America, won the

championship of the world in that city in the competition under the auspices of the St. Petersburg Amateur Skating Club.

A LIMA (Peru) cable reports the formation of a new cabinet as follows: Foreign Minister, Dr. Manuel Yrigoyen; Minister of State, Col. Guillermo Ferreros; Minister of War, Col. Francisco de V. Secada; Minister of Finance, Eulogio Delgado; Minister of Justice, Supreme Court Judge Jose Gregorio Galindo.

THE change has no political meaning. BISMARCK and the Emperor William are said to have had such a serious quarrel on the subject of the latter's policy toward the workmen that it may lead to the resignation of the iron chancellor. The London News Lisbon correspondent says that many symptoms show that the Republican cause is increasing in strength daily, and that the end of the monarchy might come at almost any moment.

AN Aden cable says: While the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Victoria was on her way from Colombo to Aden a passenger jumped overboard and while the crew were lowering a boat the tackle slipped and thirteen men fell into the sea. Eleven of these and the suicide were devoured by sharks in full sight of the passengers.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE freight rates on sheep, from the Missouri River to Chicago, have been cut by the Altan Road from 22 to 12 1/2 cents.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY, at Toronto, has been totally destroyed by fire. The fire broke out just before the annual convocation, and arrangements had been made for 2,000 guests. The fire was caused by a man dropping a lighted lamp. One domestic was seriously burned. The library, worth \$100,000, and the museum, containing a valuable collection, were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. The University was insured in twelve companies for \$164,000.

A WINNIPEG dispatch says: The death knell of French influence in Manitoba has been sounded. The Legislature has voted by 27 to 6—that French shall no longer be recognized as an official language of the country. In an unmistakable manner members after member made it thoroughly understood that the day of French power had passed, and that so far as this country is concerned but one language shall be tolerated.

DON & Co's agency reports a more favorable outlook for business, with money rates moderate and the market easy.

THE President confirms the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, but mitigates it to a suspension from rank and duty on quarter pay for three years.

A PASTORAL letter from Archbishop Duhamel has been read in all the Catholic churches at Ottawa and Hull, Ont. The Archbishop expresses regret at the recent outrage in Hull, and says such occurrences cannot be countenanced by the church in Canada. Likewise the pastoral enjoins the faithful to use their influence to prevent a recurrence of the trouble when Miss Wright, with her band of evangelists, visits Hull.

JUSTICE DRAKE, of the British Columbia Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision at Victoria which declares that the Government of the United States has no jurisdiction over Behring Sea outside of the marine league limit. The question came before the court in a civil suit brought by Henry Baxter, of Seattle, Wash., against Solomon Jacobs, of Victoria, for violation of a sealing contract.

A REPORT that Andrew Carnegie was about to buy the 15,000 shares of Baltimore & Ohio stock held by Johns Hopkins University and that he would become President of the road is denied by officers of both the university and the railroad.

A MONTREAL (Quebec) dispatch says: It is the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as soon as one of their new Pacific steamers is completed, which will be about November next, to carry the first Canadian excursion party around the world. It is estimated that the round trip will be made within sixty-five days. With a fast Atlantic service the trip could be made in fifty-three days, starting from Quebec or New York, and going via London, Brindisi, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Vancouver. When the transcontinental Siberian Railway is in operation a still shorter time, thirty-eight days, will be required to travel round the world. In this case the route would be from London to Yokohama by the Canadian Pacific steamers and railway, from Yokohama across the Japan Sea to Vladivostok, and from the latter place to London by rail.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime.....	\$4.75	@ 5.50
Good.....	3.50	@ 4.50
Common.....	2.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50	@ 4.25
Butcher.....	4.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	74	@ 75
CORN—No. 2.....	28	@ 29
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2.....	42	@ 43
BARLEY—No. 2.....	41	@ 42
CHEESE—Full Cream, 4-lb.....	10	@ 10
EGGS—Fresh.....	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
POTATOES—Choice new, per bu.....	35	@ 40
PORK—Mess.....	9.50	@ 10.00
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	72	@ 73
CORN—No. 3.....	28	@ 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	22 1/2	@ 23 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	41	@ 42 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	41	@ 42
PORK—Mess.....	9.50	@ 10.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.00	@ 4.75
SHRIMP.....	4.50	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	76	@ 77
WHEAT—No. 2 White.....	76	@ 77
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....	76	@ 77
OATS—No. 1 White.....	21	@ 22 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	21	@ 22 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	75 1/2	@ 76
CORN—No. 2.....	25	@ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 2.....	41 1/2	@ 42 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.50
SHRIMP.....	3.10	@ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....	74 1/2	@ 75 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 2.....	47	@ 47 1/2
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	88 1/2	@ 89
CORN—No. 2.....	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF TRADE REPORTED.

Western Points Show a Moderate Improvement—Railway Earnings for the First Month of 1890 Largely Increased—Business Failures on the Decrease, Compared with Last Year.

New York dispatch: Bradstreet's "State of Trade" says: Special telegrams report a moderate improvement in the state of general trade at several points, notably at San Francisco, Kansas City, Omaha, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. This is noticeable in the movement of groceries, dry goods, drugs, boots and shoes and building materials, and in an improved inquiry in Eastern iron circles. Hog products at the East are quiet and prices barely steady.

The decline in the demand for silver from India resulted in a decrease of 3 cents per ounce in the bullion price of that metal during the week. The January gross earnings of 140 railroad companies reported aggregate \$33,190,482, with a total mileage of 81,000, against \$28,193,516 and a mileage of 78,975 in January last year, a gain in earnings of nearly 13.7 per cent. and in mileage of 2.5 per cent.

Available stocks of wheat east of the Rocky mountains Feb. 8 as wired aggregated 47,513,000 bushels, a decrease of 3,177,000 bushels for the week. Indian corn stocks were about 1,000,000 bushels heavier than on Feb. 1. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat), both coasts, this week as reported, equal 1,517,775 bushels, against 2,214,917 bushels last week and 1,270,783 bushels in the like week of 1889. The total quantity of Bessemer steel rails made in the United States by mills producing their own iron in 1889 is officially reported at 1,644,234 net tons, 192,146 tons in excess of 1888.

Business failures reported are decreasing each week, amounting to 213 in the United States for the week, against 259 the previous week, and 311 the corresponding week last year. The total number of failures in the United States since Jan. 1 is 2,100, as against 2,182 in 1889.

THE KAISER ON LABOR'S NEEDS.

Urging the Council of State to Protect Workingmen's Interests.

Berlin cable: The Emperor, in his opening address at the Council of State, said the council was to consider measures to submit to the legislative bodies, with whom must rest the final decision as to their wisdom. Referring to women, the Emperor said:

"It is especially necessary to consider their position in the households of workingmen, so important for domestic life, from the point of morality and thrift. The council should endeavor to frame a scheme for the protection of workingmen from the arbitrary systems and operations of employers by which gross advantage is taken of their needs and their inability to help themselves by any other means than the desperate remedy of strikes. It should also attempt to protect women and children against protracted hours of labor. I do not lose sight of the fact that all we desire cannot be attained by State measures alone. In these labors of love the church and the school have also a wide field for fruitful action in helping to support and aid what the laws shall ordain."

MR. EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

It Addresses the Electric Convention at Kansas City.

Kansas City (Mo.) dispatch: At one session of the electric light convention it was announced that a phonograph from Mr. Edison would address the convention on the subject of his fine-wire system of distribution. The phonograph was produced and when put in operation uttered Mr. Edison's apology for having been unable to prepare the addresses. The voice from the phonograph was loud, and every word was distinctly heard throughout the hall.

The following officers were elected and the convention then took a final adjournment: Warden J. Perry, of Providence, R. I., president; Edward W. Maher of Albany, N. Y., first vice-president; C. L. Edgar of Boston, second vice-president; C. R. Huntley of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the executive committee; Allan V. Garrett of New York, secretary.

EXPIRED BY LIMITATION.

We are Without a Modus Vivendi With Canada at Present.

Washington dispatch: The modus vivendi between Canada and the United States has expired by limitation.

Inquiry at the State department failed to elicit any information as to whether it would be continued, and the officials claimed to be in utter ignorance of the subject. At the White House Secretary Halford said he had no official information, but he believed the modus vivendi would be continued as soon as Secretary Blaine and the British Minister had agreed upon certain details. At the Navy department an emphatic denial was given by Acting Secretary Ramsey of the story that United States men-of-war had been ordered to Canadian waters.

TO SELL HIS HOUSE.

The Mansion on I Street to Be Disposed Of as It Stands.

Washington dispatch: Secretary Tracy will sell his house on I street, opposite Farragut square, just as it stands, blackeared without and ruined within. The beautiful furnishings were nearly all destroyed by the fire. A few pictures and other family mementoes which escaped the ruin will be taken away, and then the house will be offered for sale. It cost the Secretary more than \$70,000. Secretary Tracy does not recover as rapidly as was hoped. It is probable that within a few days the Secretary will start on a Southern trip, as his friends are anxious that he shall have a change of scene and surroundings.

Stated for Wyoming and Idaho.

Washington dispatch: The House committee on Territories has ordered a favorable report on the bill admitting Wyoming to Statehood, and has practically agreed to report the Idaho bill very shortly. Both reports are expected to be made as soon as possible now that the new rules are adopted.

The project of tunneling the English Channel is still cherished by a company of British capitalists, who have expended \$400,000 on experimental works which are not yet completed.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted On—List of the Business.

In the Senate, on the 13th inst., Senator Sherman offered a joint resolution congratulating the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the responsibilities of self-government. It was unanimously agreed to. Senator Chamberlain introduced a bill to regulate immigration in the United States. The Senate passed a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River into Indian Territory. On motion of Senator Daves, the Senate then went into executive session, and after an executive session of over five hours, adjourned. The House resumed consideration of the rules. The rules were those of Massachusetts, Allen of Michigan, McCrea, and Buckalew of Pennsylvania, speaking. The discussion continued throughout the afternoon. Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, Chairman of Michigan; Anderson of Kansas; Henderson of Illinois; and Buchanan, of New Jersey, supporting, and Hooker, Cummings, Chipman, and Caruth opposing the proposed changes. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned. More than thirty members were present when the House reassembled, two-thirds of whom were Democrats. The members who spoke in favor of the change in rules were Moore, Connel, Houk, and Taylor of Ohio. Among those opposing were Mansur, Rogers, and Springer. The debate was quiet and the House adjourned at 10:50. There were only about ten members present at adjournment.

In the House on the 13th, after the approval of the journal (the Speaker counting a quorum), the Senate joint resolution was passed unanimously congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the responsibilities of self-government. The consideration of the code of rules was then proceeded with. Mr. Crisp moved to amend the proposed rule which authorizes the Speaker not to recognize dilatory motions by adding the words, "A dilatory motion for the year and session shall not be considered dilatory." He argued that the Constitution gave the right to demand the yeas and nays. Mr. Struble won applause from the Democrats

WORDS ON THE SAND.

By FRANK S. SMITH.

"Twas evening, at the twilight hour,
I wandered on the pebbly strand,
With one who o'er my heart had power—
He wrote a promise on the sand.
He wrote it first, and then he said it,
"Do as you please, I'll never stray!"
But as with fluttering heart I read it,
A billow washed the words away.

A sudden tremor shook my frame,
A side of the boundless faith I cherished—
It was prophetic—for there came
A day when his devotion perished.
And now I wander aimlessly,
Alone, upon the strand,
And wonder why man's vows should be
Like sweet words written on the sand."
—New York Weekly.

MAGISTRATE O'DALY.

By BARRY O'CONNOR.

Peery Costigan and his brother Ned lived in a certain part of Ireland, which shall be nameless. They were bailiffs, and in their unpopular calling, by their ingenuity in serving writs, had won for themselves an unenviable notoriety. Their disguises were so numerous and their plans so craftily arranged that they usually succeeded in cases where nineteen out of twenty of the despicable fraternity to which they belonged would most certainly have failed. Their success was so great, indeed, that in the course of a few years they had amassed quite a considerable sum of filthy lucre; but the risk they ran was so great that they would often discuss between themselves the advisability of retiring from their profession and migrating to some other part of Ireland where they could settle down and live peacefully for the remainder of their lives under an assumed name.

In fact their services had at length proved so useful to the rack-renter and the absentee that they were enabled to command their own terms, and would never undertake a case under fifty pounds. Whenever an agrarian agitation occurs in Ireland it is not unusual—as many of our Irish readers will readily admit—to hear of the Dublin Castle authorities ordering the removal of the police from one district to another, just when they had been long enough in one locality to make themselves acquainted with its state and condition. At the period of which we are writing many fruitless attempts had been made to "serve" Redmund O'Daly, the resident magistrate of Bally—

O'Daly was a man highly esteemed by his tenantry, for, although he was steeped to the lips in debt and difficulty, he was never known to exact arrears from the distressed. His creditors were so numerous that several efforts were made to serve him with writs, as well as to arrest him. Indeed, so often was he threatened by the law officers of the Crown that he gave the strictest orders to his faithful servant, Matt Coogan, to allow no man near the house unless he was known, with the exception of the police, whose uniform was a sufficient passport for their admittance to the lodge.

While O'Daly was in this dilemma it happened that the lifeless body of a bailiff was picked up near the strand by some fishermen; and as the bailiff was supposed to have been foully dealt with, many a hard-working, honest peasant boy had to sleep behind prison bars.

One evening nearly dusk a policeman, accompanied by a person who was evidently a prisoner, made his appearance and knocked at the door of O'Daly's residence.

O'Daly on hearing the knock immediately notified his servant, Matt Coogan, to be on his guard.

"Niver fear, sir," said Matt, as he opened the window somewhat cautiously, "when they serve a paper on you, sir, without my knowledge, I'm thinking they'll have to catch a weasel askeen. What'd'ye want, Mr. Policeman?" he asked, poking his head out of the window.

"I want Mr. O'Daly to back a warrant," answered the policeman. "It's about the bailiff's murder, and I have a presser here on suspicion."

O'Daly, overhearing what was said, sent Matt back to tell the policeman to stand on the hall steps with the prisoner fast in custody, for he declared that there was no knowing but that the policeman himself might have been taken in and the supposed murderer be nothing but a rascally bailiff in disguise.

The policeman said that as he was a mere stranger in the district, he had not been aware of Mr. O'Daly's dread of the bailiffs, but he pledged himself that he would not allow the prisoner to approach. O'Daly, having been thus reassured, came to the window.

"You're misther Redmund O'Daly, the magistrate, I believe," said the policeman, giving a respectful salute.

"I am," replied O'Daly.

"Well, your worship," said the other, "the prisoner in my charge seems to correspond exactly to the description in the *Hue and Cry* of the bailiff's alleged murderer, an' I wish your worship to back a warrant, for I think we've nabbed the man we're looking for."

"You are one of the new policemen, I presume?" said O'Daly.

"Yes, your worship. We only arrived in Bally—to-day, and of course, as you happen to be the nearest magistrate, I felt in jooty bound to call on you."

"You did right," said O'Daly, "but as for your prisoner, watch him well. You don't know what he may be. Here, Coogan, go and guard the prisoner for the policeman and I'll back the warrant."

The prisoner appeared to be utterly dumfounded when seized by Matt Coogan.

"Musha, then, Matt, is it you what's goin' to make a presser o' me, too? Man alive, where's your uniform?" he cried.

an honest crust, declarin' he had a warrant for my arrest. Ye see, this is the fruits of the Coercion Act, as they call it. I'm a suspect, and indeed 'tis a wonder he had dacency to ax his worship to sign a warrant, for they can clap any one in jail if we only look crooked." Meanwhile the policeman had approached the window, and after a few words on the all-absorbing topic of the murdered bailiff, with which he seemed to have been well acquainted, he handed up the warrant to O'Daly.

"That's the writ, your worship, a true copy, and here's the original. You're jooty served."

The words were no sooner spoken than the bogus policeman bounded down the avenue with the speed of a deer toward the lodge and immediately disappeared.

"It's Peery Costigan, the bailiff, as sure as I'm a livin' sinner," cried Matt, "and he's served the master with his dirty piece o' parchment in spite of all the care I tuk to guard him. Niver fear but I'll be a match for the same Peery wan o' these days, as cute a fox as he thinks himself."

About one month after the foregoing piece of strategy had been so skillfully executed by the wily Peery, a wandering mountebank strolled into the town of Bally—, carrying a card-table, on which lay a pack of greasy cards, which he shuffled with great dexterity, challenging the country boys as they came around him, for it happened to be the market day, to try their luck for any sum from a sixpence to a pound. A shrewd-looking countryman put down a shilling and having cut for deal won it.

The game commenced, and it happened for some time that the countryman had fortune at his fingers' ends, he won almost every game; and from a shilling it rose to five shillings a game. When the owner of the table stopped and said he would play no more, the countryman insisted that he should go on. The bystanders supported the countryman, and with great reluctance the mountebank resumed the play. The countryman, already confident in his own run of luck, increased the stakes, but in the course of a little time, fortune, as she frequently does, shifted to the other side. The countryman now became desperate, doubled his stakes, lost his coolness, and, of course, the natural result was he lost his luck; in short, he was soon cleaned out. But so ungovernable became his temper, under the change of fortune, that on finding all his money gone—somewhat about £10—he raised his fist and knocked the mountebank down.

Now, it happened that there were a couple of policemen looking on all the while, but before they had time to interfere, the countryman struck his opponent three or four blows, by which the unfortunate mountebank was very severely cut; so much so, indeed, that the blood was flowing in torrents from his mouth and nose. The bystanders to a man were in sympathy with the countryman, for they believed him to have been woefully gulled by the expert manipulator of the cards.

The mountebank's table was torn to fragments, his cards flung into the street, and but for the timely interference of the police he would have been roughly handled. On seeing the policeman he immediately charged his brutal assailant and requested to be brought before a magistrate.

The policeman having witnessed the assault could not refuse to take the countryman in charge, and in consequence both were brought to the nearest magistrate, which of course was Redmund O'Daly.

"Mulligan," said O'Daly to the policeman, whom he happened to know by name, "you know my situation and must know how I've been tricked by affairs of this nature before. Keep these two men outside till I hear the whole circumstance."

"It's a gambling affair, your worship," said Mulligan.

"Who is the plaintiff?" inquired O'Daly from the window.

"I am, sir," said the mountebank.

"What is your charge?"

"What's my charge? look at my face and 'twill spake for itself—look at my head and my cut lip, look at my poor nose—this schamin' vagabone, your worship, won my money till he left me with but five shillings. I then wanted to stop, but he threatened to bate me if I wouldn't play on. So I played again and won. It was then he got mad and began to skulk-drag an' abuse me 'till he disfigured my beauty, as you see, sir."

"What have you to say to this?" said O'Daly, addressing the countryman.

"It was foul play o' the chatin' rogue," answered the countryman, as he continued, with a shrug: "Can ye deny it, ye swindlin' slaveen, that you renegaded the ace o' hearts to my five fingers?"

"I deny it," roared the mountebank; "tis your own case you're tellin'."

"Didn't I win the last trick?" cried the countryman, "when you wor down for 25 shillings, with my Brian the Bowld?"

"Don't believe him, your worship," said the mountebank; "he hadn't such a card in his hand."

"It's the truth I'm tellin' your Honor," shouted the countryman. "I had Brian the Bowld in my hand, an' can prove it before any judge in Ireland. Yes, sir, that was the card I had—Brian the Bowld."

"What do you mean, my good fellow," asked O'Daly, "when you say you had Brian the Bowld?"

"Brian, the Bowld, sir," replied the countryman, "was an ancient Irish King. Brian Boroo was his name. Well, your Honor, the noble Brian, who was the Danes at the great battle of Clontarf, and after batin' them into smithereens thruv them into the river Tolka. Indeed, sir, if you should ever chance to read it you'll find it one of the grandest pages in Irish history. But if you wish to see his picture, sir—an' troth, a purty wan it is, and as natural as life, and I can tell by the twinkle o' your eye that you're no bad judge o' such things when they're well done, and this was, though I say it myself, couldn't be nater if it kem from the hands o' one o' the wild masters—but you can judge for yourself."

There, an, take it in your own honest hand and give me your opinion of it. That's Brian, the Bowld," he added, after he had placed a printed paper in the hands of O'Daly.

"You'll find it a true copy—this is the original. Come, Ned," he cried to the supposed mountebank, "stir yourself, the horses are waitin' for us outside."

And before O'Daly had time to realize the trick, the scheming bailiffs dashed down the hall steps, but ere they had reached the lodge they found themselves surrounded by half a dozen sturdy farm laborers, with Matt Coogan at their head.

"Ha! ha! my buckoes; I've bagged my game at last," exclaimed Matt. "I knew I wasn't far out when I spied yez in the market place a while ago; so I've come prepared to give yez both a warm reception—here, boys," he added, addressing the farm hands, "take this rope and give them enough of it, an' who knows but they'll save the county a big expense by hanging themselves with it. Fasten them tight on one horse's back, and I'll mount the other and superintend the good work."

Matt's orders were no sooner given than acted upon by his trusty lieutenants. In a very few moments the brothers Costigan were firmly strapped to one of their own animals. Coogan occupied the saddle of the other, and, with whip in hand, rode up and down, giving directions to the farm hands, which were followed out to the letter. The bailiffs who were tied back to back, found themselves utterly helpless and unable to offer the slightest resistance. At length Matt, having applied his whip somewhat vigorously to the flanks of the enemies' steed, the animal started off at a spanking pace, and was soon flying down glen and rocky pass, over stile and moorland, with the recalcitrant Matt Coogan following in hot pursuit, until at last the bailiffs' horse was compelled to stop short, almost buried to the neck in a soft bog.

"An' there I left the pair o' theavin' pigliars," remarked Matt, "up to their chins until nearly nightfall, when out o' charity I tuk a few o' the tenantry with me and dug them out, and a purty sight they looked, both men and baste."

All we have to add is that Redmund O'Daly, after a few prosperous seasons, was enabled to set himself straight with his creditors.

The celebrity of the Costigan brothers made the province rather too hot to hold them. Consequently, for the good of their own health and the neighborhood in general, they were obliged, with their ill-earned gains, to migrate to certain parts unknown.

House Boats.

A well-known boat builder on the St. Lawrence says the English custom of living in house-boats is taking a hold here.

"All up and down the Thames," he said, "there are lots of these pretty little cottages built on floats and called house-boats. They are towed about through the canals and up and down the easy rivers of England, and people picnic aboard them in great shape. About five years ago I received my first order for a house boat here. Since then I have built a number and the orders are increasing every year. Some of them are used on the smaller lakes, at Penn Yan, Watkins, Geneva and so on, and there are quite a number of houses about in odd nooks among the Thousand Islands. They are a great delight to the children, and are of unusual value in picnicking a short distance from home. It is not a difficult thing, you know to pole one of these boats along the margin of a lake, or even to paddle it three or four miles from the home dock to some sheltered nook where the picnic party can be entirely alone. In England they usually have a steam or naphtha launch in connection with the boat, so that short excursions can be taken from head-quarters. The launch is also useful in towing the house-boat along. It is practically a canal-boat built above water. The house-boat never will never rage over here to any great extent, because there are tides or most of our sheets of pleasure waters, and then, too, we have a pest in the shape of gnats or mosquitoes on the banks of our canals rivers and lakes, which make the house-boat life more or less of a torture. None of these disadvantages are to be encountered where the house-boat flourishes in England."

One Fighting Man Taken Care Of.

A gentleman from the rural district some years ago accompanied his son, a delicate youth of about two hundred pounds, to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to solicit for him a job of work, the boy having served three years or more in the army and, therefore, was entitled to a preference over those who had done their fighting at home. The father accordingly presented himself to the proper authorities, when the following dialogue occurred:

"What claim do you present, sir?"

"What?"

"Has the young man been in the army or elsewhere served his country?"

"Yes, sir; and he's a big fighter, tew."

He killed every rebel he came across, licked any quantity of copperheads, and when he got home he licked me, the old woman and all the young ones. If he don't deserve a job nobody never did."

It is needless to say that the "fighting man" was taken on.

A Florida Girl's Drunks.

There is a young lady in Deland, Fla., who is very fond of onions, but, as she is good-looking, amiable and popular, she understands her duty to society too well to indulge in the savory but odoriferous root. Ever now and then, however, her appetite gets too much for her, and she goes on a regular onion drunk, eating a dozen or two of the tear-drawing vegetable. On such occasions she retires to her room a day or two, and is dead to the world and her best young man until her breath is again comelent to appear in good society.—*Deland News.*

LITTLE dogs bark the most, because that is all they can do. —*Denver Times.*

BREAKING A QUORUM.

INTERESTING DECISION BY THE INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

It Covers the Point Involved in Speaker Reed's Ruling—"Silence Gives Consent"—The Majority Must Rule, and Reed Was Right.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Among common-sense men there is a general agreement if a man is able to attend the sessions of the body to which he belongs, and thereby make a quorum, that that quorum cannot be broken through his refusal to vote, and that a journal which under such circumstances says a majority of the body is not present tells a lie.

Congress is given power by the Constitution to compel the attendance of absent members. That was in order that a quorum might be had. But that grant of power would be empty and meaningless were it held that a member lawfully arrested on the Speaker's warrant, in Washington or away from it, and forcibly brought into the hall of the House of Representatives, could, by simply refusing to answer to his name, be as potent to break a quorum as if he were a thousand miles away. It would be a barren grant if the ruling were sustained that a member who will not answer to his name is physically present but must be taken to absent for all legislative purposes.

Courts are in the habit of dealing sensibly with questions of this character, as is shown by a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana which covers the very point involved by Speaker Reed's ruling.

The case of the Rushville Gas Company against the city of Rushville. Members of the Council of that city refused to vote on a report recommending the purchase of an electric light plant. The meeting at which this report was made was attended by all the members of the Common Council and all who voted in favor of the resolution. The question arose on the claim that three of the members present declined to vote and the resolution was not legally adopted.

The court held that if there is a quorum present and a majority of the quorum vote in favor of a measure it will prevail, although an equal number should refrain from voting. It is not the majority of the whole number of members present that is required. All that is requisite is a majority of the number of members required to constitute a quorum. If there had been four members of the Common Council present, and three had voted for the resolution and one had voted against it, or had not voted at all, no one could hesitate to affirm that the resolution was duly passed, and it can make no difference whether four or six members were present, since it is always the vote of the majority of the quorum that is effective.

The mere presence of inactive members does not impair the right of the majority of the quorum to proceed with the business of the body. If members present desire to defeat a measure they must vote against it, for inaction will not accomplish their purpose. Their silence is acquiescence rather than dissent. Their refusal to vote is, in effect, a declaration that they consent, that the majority of the quorum may act for the body of which they are members.

It would not benefit the appellant if we should hold that the Councilmen present at the vote, in effect, opposed the resolution, and certainly the utmost that can with the faintest tinge of plausibility be claimed is that their votes must be counted as against the resolution. It is inconceivable that the silence should be allotted greater force than their active opposition would have been entitled to had it been manifested. If we should assume that their votes were to be counted against the resolution then the Mayor had the casting vote, and he gave it in favor of the measure by declaring the resolution adopted. This is expressly decided in *Small vs. Oune*, but we think the law is as stated by Wilcock, and that the members present and not voting assented to the adoption of the resolution.

"Silence gives assent." The presence of Messrs. Springer, Carlisle, Bynum, Crisp, Breckinridge, etc., on the floor of the House, coupled with their failure to vote for or against the approval of the journal or some similar motion, may be taken as indicating that they were in favor of it, but did not take the trouble to vote because the majority was already large enough, or that they did not care whether it carried or not, and left the decision to others. Speaker Reed is exactly right, therefore, in counting them as part of a quorum, and he will do it though they howl themselves hoarse in denunciation. The majority have a right to rule in this country, and the minority present in their seats must not be allowed to nullify it by paying dummy when the Clerk calls their names.

France and Protection.

"France should know that she is bound to the policy of protection," said M. Ribot, Republican deputy from Pas de Calais, to the Customs Tariff Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. That committee is made up of thirty-nine protectionists, thirteen free traders, and three doubtful. The classic school of economists has had its day in France, and in every other country for that matter. Low tariffs do not reduce tariff revenue, for we find from the British revenue returns for 1889 an increase of £496,000 (\$2,480,000) in customs duties. Nor do low tariffs add to the general wealth. For we find in the same returns a decrease of £1,215,000 (\$6,075,000) in the revenue from property and income tax. Nor do low tariffs necessarily give "control of the markets of the world." For we find in the British trade returns for 1889 that imports have increased to £114,000,000 (\$570,000,000) in excess of exports, against £84,000,000 in 1888 and £82,000,000 in 1887. Figures like these make the fine-spun theories of the classic school appear of little value. And France has taken the figures to heart and cast the theories from its brain.

France had a revenue of 3,755,674,682 francs in 1888, of which only 347,342,600 were from tariffs, while the direct taxes upon land, personal property, trade licenses, doors and windows in houses, carriages, and other articles reached to 441,859,830, those on stamps for commercial paper to 157,604,000, and on excise, which includes a tax on every passenger carried by a railway company, to 591,526,000. While this burden of direct taxation was most oppressive, the increase of domestic manufactures seems to have been unsatisfactory. The adherence of France to the protective nations leaves Great Britain alone among the great powers in adherence to free-trade policies.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Let No Filibuster Escape.

Count, Mr. Speaker, count with care. Count every Democrat in his chair; Brains or no brains, count him there. Whether he howl or whether he swear, Even though his clothes he tear, You keep cool and observe ordains, Be nerry, firm and debonaire. Do not sweat nor turn a hair, Keep good count every Democrat in his chair; Count, and let them paw the air. Rip, and roar, and filibuster— But all the same you count them there, —*In Indianapolis Journal.*

ENGLISH-SPEAKING people are no need of Volapuk. Democratic newspapers are demonstrating the richness, beauty, and strength of the language just now in denouncing Speaker Reed. "He is broken and unprincipled." He is denounced as a "ruffian," a "Czar," a "despot," a "Jack Cade," an "anarchist," an "autocrat," a "Czar," and as "the meanest tyrant who ever ruled." His rulings are declared to be "revolutionary," "insolent," "arbitrary," "tyrannical," and "unspeakably infamous." The back townships are requested "to stand by their guns," "keep shoulder to shoulder, and fight to the last ditch." —*Inter Ocean.*

RASH DUKE OF ORLEANS

THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THE PRETENDER.

Royalists Gather in Court and Make a Demonstration—The Duke's Speech in His Own Behalf—An Appeal to a Higher Court to Be Taken.

A Paris cable says: The Duc d'Orleans has been sentenced by the Tribunal of the Seine to two years' imprisonment.

The scene before the tribunal when the Duke of Orleans was brought up for final hearing was a memorable one. The court-room was packed and it is a long time since so many members of the Orleans family have been together in France.

The royalists were present in great numbers and their eyes were riveted on the heir to the throne. When the verdict was announced cries of "Vive l'Amarec," "Vive l'Orleans," "Vive la Republique" broke forth, and the gendarmes were compelled to clear the room. The young Duke received his sentence calmly, buoyed up with the well-founded hope of a partial pardon by the President of the republic. He was allowed ten days to make an appeal to a higher court.

Before judgment was announced the Duke addressed the court in his own behalf. He said: "I came to France to serve as a common soldier. I have nothing to do with politics, which only concerns my father, whose obedient son and faithful servant I am. I knew by entering France I rendered myself liable to the law, but that knowledge did not stop me. I love my country, and wish to serve her."

The Duke will be allowed to remain in the conciergerie prison for a few weeks before being removed to jail. The government grants him this privilege in order to give him an opportunity to appeal from the sentence of the court.

RIOTING IN ONTARIO.

Evangelists Badly Hurt by a Lawless Mob.

An Ottawa (Ontario) dispatch reports a riot at Hull, just across the river. It was a continuation of the trouble which took place there a week before. Miss Bertha Wright and her evangelists, accompanied by about a dozen gentlemen, went over to Hull from Ottawa. Members of the Young Men's Christian association had offered an escort of 1,000 men. Miss Wright, however, fearing trouble, asked them to stay away.

Hull was in a state of excitement all the afternoon, and at 7 o'clock about seven hundred men and boys paraded the streets and took possession of the town. Toward 8:30 the mob surged forward in the direction of Little Mission hall. Hundreds hurled stones at the building, smashing the windows and demolishing the wooden structure, and many persons were hurt. Miss Wright was slightly injured by a stone. H. Walters was hit on the temple and also received a wound in the back of the head. The police were unable to cope with the mob, but two of the ringleaders were locked up. The following persons were seriously injured: ROBERT FERRISS, head injured. HENRY SHEPARD, head and face injured. HENRY WALTERS. MAJOR WRIGHT. JOHN WRIGHT. ROBERT STEWART.

The four last named were all badly hurt. The evangelists finally escaped without further injury. Several of the leaders were arrested next day and fined \$20 each.

HONORING A MARTYR.

Celebration of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday in New York and Chicago.

New York dispatch: One of the principal dinners given in celebration of Lincoln's birthday was that of the Republican club at Delmonico's, with 325 guests.

The decorations of the dining hall consisted largely of silken flags. A copy of Marshall's portrait of Lincoln was hung back of the president's chair. The list of toasts and speakers included "Lincoln," Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois; "The Soldier and Sailor," Senator Cushman Davis of Minnesota; "Republican Party," Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa; "The South," Congressman Louis E. McComas of Maryland; "Shipping," Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine. Lafayette camp, the Sons of Veterans, and the Lincoln club also had dinners.

In Brooklyn the Lincoln and Union League clubs gave elaborate receptions and dinners. At the Lincoln dinner given in Newark Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Joseph B. Hawley of Connecticut spoke.

Chicago dispatch: Lincoln's birthday was celebrated at Central Music hall. His memory was honored by a celebration held under the auspices of Lincoln council, National union. The principal address was made by the Hon. John M. Thurston. The musical and other features were given by the Chicago Lady quartet, the Apollo quartet, Miss Annie Rommels Thacker, J. Allen Preisch, Louis Falk, and Prof. W. W. Carnes. At many of the clubs the event was also celebrated.

FOUND DEAD.

The Prosecutor of Mrs. Suratt Ends His Days in Miserable Fashion.

New York dispatch: Gen. John A. Foster, a veteran of the civil war, and once a lawyer of repute, was found dead on the floor of an insurance office at 1784 Broadway, where he was accustomed to sleep. He was at one time an intimate of prominent politicians, but his desire for drink lost him nearly all his friends. He abandoned his wife, the daughter of a Southern planter, and two grown-up daughters, about two years ago. Since then he has subsisted chiefly on charity. Gen. Foster was assistant judge advocate general during the latter part of the war, and as such conducted the prosecution of Mrs. Suratt.

Foreign Notes.

Mrs. ROTELLI, papal nunce to Paris, will shortly be elevated to the cardinalate.

RUSSIA has sent an official to the City of Mexico for the purpose of establishing a Russian legation there.

The Russian bishop of San Francisco will be recalled. He will be succeeded by the archimandrite of St. Petersburg.

The strike of coke laborers at Dundee, Scotland, has been settled, the masters granting the advance in wages demanded by the men.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

The following Michigan pensions have been granted:

Original Invalids—Olive Griffin, Kalamazoo; Myron Cullen, Ann Arbor; Sylvester Tappan, Iow Paw; Moses H. Amphlett, Ionia; John Keeling, Napoleon; Elijah Cleveland, Lawton; Rufus M. Rowe, Lawrence; Riley P. Dunham, Mason; Frederick A. Carr, Ann Arbor; Amos Leonard, Port Hope; John Doherty, Grand Rapids; George C. Leddick, Boyne Falls; Andrew M. Van Dusen, Elsie; William Dill, Breckenridge; William Turngate, Randolph; Charles A. Searns, Grand Rapids; Eli Grant, Newark; Uriah Redner, Clare; Benjamin P. Witbeck, Sand Lake; Levi Darrah, Bunker Hill Center; John H. Richardson, Six Lakes; Comfort M. Blawson, Persim; Elijah Swan, Chapell; Charles F. Wheeler, Hubbardston; Elvin H. Wilson, Belmont; James Alexander, Ironton; Michael McDonald, Saginaw; Hyvilla H. Haynes, Victor; Franz Scholz, Detroit.

Increase—Cornelius Ackerskog, Hamilton; Patrick McGinnis, Warren; James P. Campbell, Maple Rapids; Benjamin Hoag, Fowlerville; Jacob Dingman, Fowlerville; Otto F. Brotherton, Danville; Jonas F. Crook, Fowlerville; Sherman Betts, Kilsken; John W. Kincaid, Lansing; Henry Wraat, Dundash; Philander David, Portland; Michael Biggs, Geneva; Ira H. Johnson, Grand Rapids; Nathaniel Sessions, Hubbardston; Florence Crowley, Alpena; Geo. W. Helmer, Howard City; Thomas Weightman, Romeo; Henry C. Clark, Jonesville; Elyria H. Partridge, Plymouth; Almon Williams, Davison Station; William Walfel, Lexington; John F. Wilcox, Grayling; Isaac Harris, Reese; John Robinson, Horton; Isaac Smith, Fenton; Orion, John Lemington, Westford; Richard Mount, Charlotte; Jacob W. Parker, Ewart; Frederick Carpenter, Duplain; Joseph H. McCredden, Kenosaw; Wm. H. Blanchard, West Boardman; Winous Gray, Belding; James Westfall, Caro; John Trumble, Plimouth; Richard J. Washington, Schoolcraft; Almon Barden, Reese; John O. Smith, Mounds Tassin; Frederick B. Butler, St. Johns; Alfred A. Leclair, Grand Haven; Adam Freeman, Tower; Daniel Dugan, Trenton; Joseph J. Spanos, Adrian; James Golden, Detroit; Christian Voelker, Reed City; Thomas H. Goodrich, Elsie; David Willis, Advance; Henry Clark, Detroit; John Philbrooks, Cedar Springs. Release—Mallon J. Bennett, Schoolcraft; George Geddis, Warren.

Original Widows, etc.—Emma, widow of Otto W. Strong, Farwell; Estine O., widow of W. A. Weatherhead, South Lyon; Harriet P., widow of Helvin Lamb, Lamb; Mary, widow of Patrick Toner, Coldwater; Emily M., widow of Arthur W. Sanford, Detroit; Harriet, widow of Zachariah Lett, Day; Huldah E., mother of John A. Avery, Monroe Center; Ida E., widow of Edwin P. Hoyt, Hudsonville; Mary A., widow of Jake Penaiswanog, Sutton's Bay; Eliza, widow of James W. Davis, St. Charles.

William Walton, of Williamston, Ingham County, who was accidentally shot while hunting rabbits, has since died.

Fire destroyed the Matthews House, at Otsego Lake. Loss, \$5,000, with small insurance.

Congressman Bliss, of the Eighth District, protested against the retention of Special Pension Examiner Thomas at East Saginaw. As a consequence Mr. Thomas has been transferred to North Carolina.

David Liphard, of Culver, Arenac County, had some words with his mother-in-law. That is, the mother-in-law had the words. Liphard couldn't stand the racket. He started to the woods to commit suicide, and put the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into a tree. The noise frightened the family, and Liph

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

The Grand Rapids and Lake Michigan Railroad.

A fair representation of our most enterprising business-men convened on Wednesday evening in the interest and furtherance of the above project.

The committee on local statistics having submitted their report last week to the Board of directors, the gratifying announcement was made, that after a full presentation of the merits of the two proposed routes between Grand Rapids and South Haven the route via Jamestown Center, Zeeland, Holland, Laketown, Saugatuck, Douglas and Ganges to South Haven had been decided upon; provided, the citizens along the proposed line would meet the requirements necessary to secure the road. This route is somewhat longer and more expensive to construct and maintain than the line via Hamilton and Fennville, but the large business at Holland City and its summer resorts counterbalanced the elements in favor of the short line.

It was further announced, that the surveyors had also been prospecting this week along the line through Jamestown. The amount of aid expected from Holland was much less than was anticipated and gives assurance that the Company proposing to build the road means business, and have the capital behind them to construct it, without requiring the people of the townships through which they pass, to give them the whole town and a large donation in addition, as is sometimes done.

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting strongly favoring the proposed enterprise and the following committee of prominent citizens of Holland city and town was appointed, to propose a plan for securing the right of way through both city and town: Mayor Kremers, Messrs. I. Cappon, W. H. Beach, G. J. Kollen, E. J. Harrington, W. Diekema, A. Visscher, I. Marsilje and C. Schilleman.

This committee will report at a public meeting to be held at Lyceum Opera House, Tuesday evening next.

It is not necessary to urge upon our citizens the importance of this meeting. For the past three months this project has been quietly maturing and has now reached the point where it requires the action—immediate, and joint action—of the entire community. We have no doubt as to its satisfactory result.

Let everybody turn out, and by a spontaneous effort seal the future growth and prosperity of this city and locality.

The project involves no less than the building of another first-class through railroad between Grand Rapids and Chicago, which, when built, will be operated by the Grand Rapids and Indiana system; and this of itself is sufficient to warrant us a satisfactory result.

Our Navigation Interests.

A meeting of the business-men of Holland was held Monday evening, to further the plan of securing a requisite depth of water in our harbor, sufficient for steamboat navigation at the opening of the season. It is a pleasure to state, that in this matter our citizens have the hearty co-operation of Col. Ludlow, the U. S. Engineer in charge. In his correspondence with our local committee he writes:

"I appreciate fully the present status and your urgency in seeking to secure a betterment of the navigation conditions. The citizens of Holland have certainly testified their earnestness in the matter and their willingness to co-operate to the fullest extent practicable with the government officers in their efforts to meet the requirements of the navigation; and I beg to assure you, that anything that is practicable for me to do, will readily be done."

That our citizens have always been in earnest on this subject of harbor improvement, is a matter of history. As early as 1858, when this locality, then known as the Holland Colony, was still in its infancy; and under the "strict construction" policy of that period, when it was held "unconstitutional" for the general government to promote internal improvements, they procured from the Legislature of this state an enabling act, whereby they bonded themselves to the amount of several thousand dollars, to improve their own harbor, which they did, through the agency of a "Harbor Board," created by that act, and which they continued to do until 1867, when, by the logic of events, another interpretation of the rights, powers and duties of the general government prevailed, and the latter once more assumed jurisdiction over harbor and river improvements.

Since that time all active operations on the part of the harbor board have been practically suspended. Some funds on hand at the time, and since, accrued from the sale of swamp lands donated by the State, have for the time being been used for other township and municipal purposes, and the harbor board itself placed out of commission. Still, the organization was kept up, lest at some time an unforeseen emergency should arise, by which it might be called upon to act. At the

incorporation of the city, the appointment of the membership of the board was, by law, divided between the township of Holland and the city, and their places have since been kept constantly filled.

Such an emergency, contemplated as above, confronts us to-day. Our harbor needs dredging, and needs it at once; no funds stand to our credit upon the government books, and to wait for the next appropriation bill would be suicidal to our shipping interests this season. For although we have every reason to believe that the efforts already made and still to be made in our behalf by Col. Ludlow and Congressmen Belknap will be successful, still the time, that must necessarily elapse before any moneys appropriated at this session of congress, will be available, must be utilized beforehand.

In order to accomplish this, our business-men have once more fallen back upon the old harbor board, and through their instrumentality, sought to obtain the desired relief. A meeting, therefore, of the board, was called and held on Tuesday last, and for the successful result of their action and deliberations we refer our readers to the proceedings of the Common Council, in another column.

Relief in Sight.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges of the Common Council, with the city attorney, on Monday, met Messrs. Agnew and Nims of the C. & W. M. Railway to consider the matter of the planking of Land street railroad crossing, full width of the street, as required by the Common Council.

In viewing the premises and discussing the feasibility and urgency of the proposed improvement the whole matter of switching across Eighth street was brought up and viewed in all its bearings. The discussion took in the entire situation.

The planking of the railroad crossing on Land street, for the full width thereof, it must be admitted, would at present cause a great inconvenience to the road, on account of the many side-tracks which have their starting point just south of Eighth street, and unfortunately near enough thereto to constantly throw the switch engine forward and backward across this street.

The annoyance and drawback this switching has caused and will continue to cause to the trade of this city, coming in from the east, would be hard to compute—not to speak of the danger to life and limb. It has been the cause of great dissatisfaction and, what is worse, with the increase of business of the road and the growth of the city this trouble will also increase.

The railroad company, no more than the city, can be especially blamed for the situation. It has been a matter of growth, covering a period of several years back. When the C. & W. M. Railway entered this city, in 1871, their depot was located on Tenth street and the M. L. S. railroad had theirs on Fish street. Then followed a consolidation of the two roads, a change in depot sites and freight houses, and a gradual extension of the yards, the present number of side-tracks being not less than twelve; the result of all of which is, that to-day Eighth street, the main thoroughfare of the city, is constantly crossed by freight trains or switch engines, to the great detriment of the country trade of the city.

The railroad gentlemen present fully understood the situation and realized the need of relief. They were furthermore satisfied that with the location of their yard as it is to-day, in case the Common Council should insist upon the opening and the keeping open of all the streets, crossing their tracks, it would practically break up their yard. They were male to understand, however, that the city was willing and anxious at any time to come to their relief, if they would only move their yard far enough south—say 800 or 1,000 feet—so as to relieve Eighth street from its present annoyance, so far as the incessant switching of freight trains is concerned.

Mr. Agnew expressed himself as convinced of the desirability of the proposed change, provided no engineering difficulties, in the way of curving, stood in the way. It was thereupon agreed that, for the present, the Common Council, or the Committee, would not insist upon the construction of the crossing on Land street; and that on the other hand the company would at the earliest possible opportunity send their chief engineer down to make a survey of the grounds and surroundings in order to determine to what extent the present location of the yard could be amended, or moved, so as not to interfere with the approaches to the city. Owing to the new work on the north end of the road, however, it might require three or four weeks before this survey could be made.

This matter being of such vital interest to the city, we deemed it worth while to mention it in all its details.

Washington News.

THE dignity of the Senate does not admit of much humor; its frigid atmosphere stifles all aspirations in that direction. Many a "statesman," in working a promotion from the House to the Senate, has found the latter to be, the last mile-post in his political career. For years the leading wits of the House were admitted to be Horri of Michigan, and Cox of New York. The recent debate on the House rules have brought out a new humorist in the person of Mr. A. G. Caruth, of Kentucky. While much that was said during this memorable contest was marked by bluster and diatribe, Mr. Caruth introduced in his speech, in opposition to the rules, a line of wit, ridicule and sarcasm which was refreshing to the whole House, and kept them in a constant roar. Even Speaker Reed, at whose expense principally the gentleman of Kentucky was entertaining the House, was compelled to join in. The drift of his speech can be inferred from the following extracts:

"Mr. Speaker, it is a great thing to be a member of Congress. To become a Representative is worthy of the ambition and struggle of a lifetime. It was intended that a Representative in Congress should be something; otherwise he would have been left out of the Constitution. He was to be something at Washington, as he had been at home. They had heard him on the stump, and his eloquence had aroused the enthusiasm of the masses, and in the court-house he was a perfect tornado of oratory. [Laughter.]

Over in their respective districts the people watch their chosen Representative with expectant ears and confident hearts. They expect his appearance in the House in a blaze of glory. They expect him to leap to fame at once. Alas! they are doomed to disappointment.

He may be an active man, but never active enough to catch the "Speaker's eye." [Laughter.] The member soon finds out that whilst the dome may be heavy it is not as ponderous as the Speaker's form, and its extinguishing power not as great as the Speaker's withering gaze. The Constitution says that the Congress shall legislate, and intends that the members which constitute the law-making body shall have their voice in its legislation. But practice has done away with this idea and the Speaker becomes the law-maker of the Congress. He ought to be denominated "General Legislator." [Laughter.] He has been known at this session of the House as "General Parliamentary Law." [Renewed laughter.]

The country does not know it, but it is a fact that the Speaker, even under the old rules, was a mighty power in the land—could make or leave unmade the reputation of members, and could shape the legislation of the body. His will was the law of proceedings, and the work of the day was mapped out in the privacy of his room, after a consultation with a few so-called leaders, and the rank and file were supposed to blindly follow wherever they led. Recognition was a favor—not a right—and one might stand up until he grew to the floor, and say "Mr. Speaker" oftener and louder than anybody, but unless the Speaker so willed he would be unseen and unheard forever.

At first I thought that "General" Parliamentary Law might do well in command of the House. I thought I knew the General. I had been introduced to him at divers times, at various places—debating societies, conventions, and the like—by a man named Cushing, who was supposed to know him well. [Laughter.] I thought that the principle was that first come first served, and "recognition" a mere matter of promptness and voice. I was mistaken. "General Parliamentary Law" was a tyrant—a god—his will was supreme, and he would not see a Democrat on the floor or hear his "Mr. Speaker" when he so willed it, although he was evidently there and his voice was ringing through the House as loud as the tones of a calliope. [Laughter and applause.]

I thought it was some singular defect of vision which enabled the Speaker to see and note a Democrat when he was seated in his chair on the floor of the House with his mouth shut, and be unable to see him when he stood on his feet and was calling attention to himself at the height of his voice. [Laughter and applause.] It looked to me like he ought to be treated with Mulberry Seller's eye-water. [Laughter.] But I feared that he had the disease so bad and was so far gone that he would have to be dosed "externally, internally, and eternally."

It puts me in mind of the lieutenant-governor of a Western State who, during the session of the senate, addressing the doorkeeper, said: "Send out and hunt up Senator Johnson—he is somewhere about the capitol—and tell him that he has been recognized and has the floor." [Great laughter.] "General Parliamentary Law," when he took charge of this House, appeared to be omnipotent, but differed from omnipotence in one respect—he is not the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. [Great laughter and applause.]

Such "antics" did General Parliamentary Law cut and so awfully did he behave that I came to the conclusion either that he was drunk or had lost his mind since my friend Cushing first introduced me to him years ago in a Kentucky debating society. He gave me personal offense, too, for he voted me against my will and mislabeled my name and violated the rules of pronunciation recognized in my family for over a hundred years, and would not recognize me when I arose to a question of privilege, although I addressed him in my loudest and clearest tones. The episode reads in the Record: "Mr. CARUTH. Mr. Speaker—"

At its conclusion I felt like Bret Harte's man at the society who was hit in the abdomen. [Laughter.]

He emitted a sickly smile and curled upon the floor. [Laughter.]

And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more. [Laughter.]

[Laughter and applause.] * * * Finally the rules came, and now I am afraid, they are asking us to "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." They are called rules of proceedings, but they should be denominated "Rules to magnify the Speaker, glorify the committees, and repress the members." As a member of Congress who wags the tail end of the Committee of Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, and wrestles with the furious, impatient, and greedy Blair bill confined in the Committee on Education, I want to protest against the adoption of these rules. I do not want to magnify the Speaker; God knows he is big enough now, and great enough, under the old rules; but these rules will add to his weight, and size, and importance.

Neither do I desire to glorify the committees; they have power enough now. When anything reported by them is under consideration they control the floor on both sides of the question, and your seductive power must be great, if you get them to yield the floor to you a few minutes, with strict eye kept on the time-piece, and you must indeed be prominent if you would hear the sweet words, "I yield the balance of my time to my friend the gentleman from Kentucky," and yet it may only be five minutes, or three minutes, and I have even known it to be as short as half a minute. [Laughter.]

No, I said I do not want to magnify the Speaker. I do not want to glorify the committees of the House; but least of all do I desire to repress the individual member of Congress. He is little

enough here in Washington. He may have been somebody at home, but he is less than nobody here, unless he has been "indorsed." I pity the new member. He is not recognized by the Speaker in the appointment of committees. He can not be a chairman. He can not get the floor, nor would he be likely to know what to do with it if he did get it.

The people at home think he is somebody, and they are scanning the newspapers to see what he has done towards immortalizing himself, but before he has a chance or half a chance some ambitious individual who wants the seat he has hardly warmed by his presence, pronounces him a "stick" and "a complete failure." Under the old rules he might on Monday rise in his place, under the call of States, and present his bill in the sight of the Reporters and in view of the ladies in the gallery. But alas, even this is denied him under the proposed rules.

He, too, being faithful in his attendance at his committee meetings might be selected to report some pet measure, and then the people would see it telegraphed over the country that he had made this report, and "the boys" in his district, gathering at the country stores or waiting their turn at mill or barber-shop, might talk over the distinction which had been conferred upon him and conclude that he is "the best Representative the deestric ever had;" but under these proposed rules he does not even stand up in the face of the House and the country; he claps his hands for a page and has his report shoved in a box.

Do not these rules indeed repress him? And is it not practically treading on a man when he is down? What is a new member to do? How is he to "participate" in the deliberations of the House under such rules as are proposed? There is nothing left for him to do but to tread his weary way from Department to Department, write letters, or scatter "seeds" with a lavish hand over his district in the hope that they will come forth and bear a rich harvest of votes at the fall election. But he can "participate," says the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BUTTERWORTH], by drawing his twelve or thirteen dollars a day. But, alas! as we know to our sorrow, he can not always do that, for some renegade may creep into our confidence, worm his way into office, and run off with our pay. [Great laughter and applause.]

Mrs. Cleveland joined church in New York the other Sunday, but her husband declined to follow her good example and is still a free trade democrat.—E.

Ensilage.

THE sixth Annual convention of the Michigan Dairyman's Association convened at Allegan last week and held a three days' session. Hon. E. N. Bates, a former representative of Allegan county in the state legislature, presiding. There was a fair attendance.

From statistics presented it appears, that Allegan is the second county in the state in cheese manufacturing.

This immediate locality was represented by Mr. M. Notier, of the Crystal Creamery, who was elected vice-president of the convention.

Among the many subjects discussed was that of the use of "ensilage," a matter to which the farmers and dairymen of this locality have given but meagre attention, and upon which, as a whole, they are not too well informed. A very interesting paper on this topic was presented by Prof. Cook, of the State agricultural college, of which the Allegan Journal gives the following extracts:

"The speaker claimed for 'ensilage' that its use resulted in more and better butter, that more cows could be kept on the same acreage and that it furnished a food pleasant for the animals. For material for filling the silo he raised the yellow flint corn and in its raising he prepared the land by putting on all the manure he could get as early as possible. After thoroughly working the ground the corn was drilled in and the ground kept free from weeds by the use of a fine-toothed drag. The object is to get as much corn as possible and then as much stalks.

The building of a "silo" was then explained. A clay soil, well drained, forms the best bottom; on a sandy bottom it is necessary to lay a groud floor and the sils should be attached by irons in the masonry so as to prevent spreading. The studding (2x12) are toenailed to these and if it is intended to make it cheaply, boarding up inside with matched lumber. If built in the barn no roof is necessary. The inside must be painted with some waterproof substance, such as tar or pitch. The door should extend from the bottom up to within two feet of the top.

The corn should be cut up when well glazed and cut up as fast as it can be drawn in. The old plan was to tread down the chopped corn and stalks, but Prof. Cook thought only the sides needed treading. The door is closed as fast as the silo is filled by sheets of heavy paper and then boards laid across inside. It is thought that there is no way so cheaply to get corn into quarters as by the silo. If one cannot afford to buy a cutting machine the whole stalks can be put in and with good results. The cattle will eat every particle of it. The covering for the silo need only be two or three feet of straw and no boards or stones are now thought necessary. If the outside is boarded up the space between the studding should not be filled. A silo ten feet square and twenty feet high will hold forty tons of corn or the product of about three acres. Large animals will eat about forty or fifty pounds per day. A silo twenty feet high will hold 160 tons.

Questions brought out these ideas of Prof. Cook: Ensilage can be fed to horses, cattle and sheep with the best results. Commence with a small amount and increase the rations. Southern corn does not give as good results as yellow flint. The corn should not be wet, but it will do no particular harm if it is. It should be rushed in and not fill the silo a little each day as some suggest. A dressing of tar, thinned with gasoline, was found an excellent waterproof paint for the inside. Samples of ensilage were exhibited—some that had been kept three years.

Ensilage is to a farmer's stock, what sour-kraut is to his family.

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Having purchased the interest of Mr. D. Gilmore, I offer everything in my line of

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MATS, HANFING LAMPS, AND COMFORTERS,

AT COST!

These goods must be sold in order to get cash, we sell as follows:

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Comforters from 68c up. Hanging Lamps below cost.

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Bedroom Sets, Springs, Mattresses, Fancy Chairs, Looking Glasses, Lounges, Rattan Rockers, all go at cost.

All these goods must be sold. The bargains on Comforters and Pillows have never been equalled. This branch of the business will be left to others when my stock is gone. I am determined to close out this stock and you will get unheard-of prices.

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at prices to compete with any of my competitors, and far below a great many of them.

Thanking our patrons for their liberal patronage bestowed on us in the past, I would kindly solicit their future favors, hoping by fair dealing and low prices to merit a continuance of the same.

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Bring us your work, and we will guarantee satisfaction as to price, stock, and quality of work.

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THE FIRST AND LAST.

DR. TALMAGE TELLS OF THE MAJ-
ESTY OF CHRIST.

No Burden Is Too Great for Him to Lift, No
Miracle Too Wonderful for Him to Per-
form—Death Should Have No Terror for
True Christians.

At the Tabernacle in Brooklyn, Sun-
day, Feb. 16, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage
announced that he would very soon be-
gin a series of sermons on his journey
"To and Through the Holy Land." The
subject of his discourse was "The Glori-
ous Christ." His text was: "He that cometh
from above is above all."—John iii, 31. The
great preacher said:

The most conspicuous character of
history steps out upon the platform. The
finger which, dimmed with light, pointed
down to him from the Bethle-
hem sky, was only a ratification of the
finger of prophecy, the finger of genea-
logy, the finger of chronology, the
finger of events—all five fingers point-
ing in one direction. Christ is the over-
topping figure of all time. He is the vox
humana in all music, the gracefulst
line in all sculpture, the most exquisite
mingling of lights and shades in all
painting, the acme of all climaxes, the
dome of all cathedral grandeur, and the
perfection of all splendid language.

The Greek alphabet is made up of
twenty-four letters, and when Christ
compared himself to the first letter and the
last letter, the alpha and the omega, he
appropriated to himself all the splen-
dors that you can spell out either with
those two letters and all the letters be-
tween them. "I am the Alpha and the
Omega, the beginning and the end, the
first and the last." Or, if you prefer the
words of the text, "above all."

What does it mean? It means, after
you have piled up all Alpine and Him-
alayan attitudes, the glory of Christ
would have to spread its wings and de-
scend a thousand leagues to touch those
summits. Pelion, a high mountain of
Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and
Olympus, a high mountain; but my-
thology tells us when the giants warred
against the gods they piled up these
three mountains, and from the top of
them proposed to scale the heavens; but
the height was not great enough, and
there was a complete failure. And after
all the giants—Ishai and Paul, proph-
etic and apostolic giants; Raphael and
Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cheru-
bim and seraphim and archangel, celest-
tial giants—have failed to climb to the
top of Christ's glory they might all well
unite in the words of the text and say:
"He that cometh from above is above
all."

First, Christ must be above all else in
our preaching. There are so many
books on homiletics scattered through
the country that all laymen, as well as
all clergymen, have made up their
minds what sermons ought to be. That
sermon is most effectual which most
pointedly puts forth Christ as the par-
don of all sin and the correction of
all evil—individual, social, political,
national. There is no reason why we
should ring the endless changes on a
few phrases. There are those who
think that if an exhortation or a dic-
tation have frequent mention of just-
ification, sanctification, covenant of
works, and covenant of grace, that
therefore it must be profoundly evangeli-
cal, while they are suspicious of a
discourse which presents the same
truth, but under different phraseology.
Now, I say there is nothing in all the
opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism, of
all the word treasures that we inherited
from the Latin and the Greek and the
Indo-European, but we have a right to
marshal it in religious discussion.
Christ sets the example. His illustra-
tions were from the grass, the flowers,
the spittle, the salt, the barn-yard fowl,
the crystals of salt, as well as from the
seas and the stars; and we do not pro-
pose in our Sunday-school teaching and
in our pulpit address to be put on the
limits.

I know that there is a great deal said
in our day against words, as though
these were nothing. They may be mis-
used, but they have an imperial power.
They are the bridge between soul and
soul, between Almighty God and the
human race. What did God write upon
the table of stones? Words. What did
Christ utter on Mount Olivet? Words.
Out of what did Christ strike the spark
for the illumination of the universe?
Out of words. "Let there be light," and
light was. Of course, thought is the
cargo and words are the ship; and
how fast would your cargo get on with-
out the ship? What you need, my
friends, in all your work, in your Sab-
bath-school class, in your reformatory
institutions, and what we all need is to
enlarge our vocabulary when we come
to speak about God and Christ and
Heaven. We ride a few old words to
death when there is such limitless re-
source. Shakespeare employed fifteen
thousand different words for dramatic
purposes; Milton employed eight thou-
sand different words for poetic purposes;
Ruskin employed over eleven thou-
sand different words for legal pur-
poses; but the most of us have less than
a thousand words that we can manage,
less than five hundred, and that makes
us so stupid.

When we come to set forth the love of
Christ we are going to take tenderest
phraseology wherever we find it, and if
it has never been used in that direction
before, all the more shall we use it.
When we come to speak of the glory of
Christ, the Conqueror, we are going to
draw our similes from triumphal arch
and oratorio and everything grand and
stupendous. The French navy have
eighteen flags by which they give signal,
but those eighteen flags they can put
into sixty-six thousand different com-
binations. And I have to tell you that
these standards of the cross may be
lifted into combinations infinite and
varieties everlasting. And let me say to
these young men who come from the
theological seminaries into our services
every Sabbath, and are after a while
going to preach Jesus Christ, you will
have the largest liberty and unlimited
resource. You only have to present
Christ in your own way.

Jonathan Edwards preached Christ in
the severest argument ever penned, and
John Bunyan preached Christ in the
sublimest allegory ever composed.
Edward Payson, sick and exhausted,
leaned up against the side of the pulpit
and yet out his discourse, while George
Whitefield, with the manner and the
voice and the start of an actor, over-
whelmed his auditory. It would have
been a different thing if Jonathan Ed-
wards had tried to write and dream about
the pilgrim's progress to the celestial
city, and John Bunyan had attempted an
essay on the human will.

Brighter than the light, fresher than
the fountains, deeper than the seas, are
all these Gospel themes. Song has no
melody, flowers have no sweetness, sun-
set sky has no color compared with
these glorious themes. These harvests
of grace spring up quicker than we can
pluck them. Rising pulpits with

their fire, and producing revolutions
with their power, lighting up dying beds
with their glory, they are the sweetest
thought for the poet, and they are the
most thrilling illustration for the orator,
and they offer the most intense scene
for the artist, and they are to the am-
bassador of the sky all enthusiasm.
Complete pardon for direct guilt.
Sweetest comfort for ghastliest agony.
Brightest hope for grimmest death.
Grandest resurrection for darkest sepul-
cher. Oh, what a Gospel to preach!
Christ over all in it. His birth, his suf-
fering, his miracles, his parables, his
sweat, his tears, his blood, his atone-
ment, his intercession—what glorious
themes! Do we exercise faith? Christ
is its object. Do we have love? He
fastens on Jesus. Heve we a fondness
for the church? It is because Christ
died for it. Have we a hope of Heaven?
It is because Jesus went ahead, the
herald and the forerunner.

The royal robe of Demetrius was so
costly, so beautiful, that after he had put
it off no one ever dared put it on; but
this robe of Christ, richer than that,
the poorest and the wretched and the worst
may wear. "Where sin abounded grace
may much more abound."

"Oh, my sins, my sins," said Martin
Luther to Staupitz, "my sins, my sins!"
The fact is that the brawny German
student had found a Latin Bible that
made him quake, and nothing else ever
did make him quake; and when he found
how, through Christ, he was pardoned
and saved, he wrote to a friend, saying:
"Come over and join us great and awful
sinners saved by the grace of God. You
seem to be only a sinner sinner, and
you don't much extol the mercy of God;
but we that have been such very awful
sinners praise His grace the more now
that we have been redeemed." Can it
be that you are so desperately egotisti-
cal that you feel yourself in first rate
spiritual trim, and that from the root of
the hair to the tip of the toe you are
scarless and immaculate? What you
need is a looking glass, and here it is
in the Bible. Poor, and wretched, and
miserable, and blind, and naked from
the crown of the head to the sole of the
foot, full of wounds and putrefying
sores. No health in us. And then take
the fact that Christ gathered up all the
notes against us and paid them, and
then offered us the receipt!

And how much we need him in our
sorrows! We are independent of cir-
cumstances if we have His grace. Why,
He made Paul sing in the dungeon, and
under that grace St. John from desolate
Patmos heard the blast of the apocalyp-
tic trumpets. After all other candles
had been snuffed out, this is the light
that gets brighter and brighter unto the
perfect day; and after, under the
hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of
worldly enjoyment have been trampled
into deep mire, at the foot of the eternal
rock the Christian, from cups of granite
lily rimmed and vine covered, puts out
the thirst of his soul.

Again, I remark, that Christ is above
all in dying alleviations.
I have not any sympathy with the
moribund abroad about our demise.
The Emperor of Constantinople ar-
ranged that on the day of his coronation
the stone mason should come and con-
sult him about the tombstone that after
a while he would need. And there are
men who are monomaniacal on the sub-
ject of departure from this life by
death, and the more they think of it the
less they are prepared to go. This is an
unmanliness not worthy of you, not
worthy of me.

Saladin, the greatest conqueror of
his day, while dying, ordered that the
tunic he had on him be carried after his
death on his spear at the head of his
army, and that then the soldier, ever
and anon, should stop and say: "Be-
hold, all that is left of Saladin, the
emperor and conqueror! Of all the
states he conquered, of all the wealth
he accumulated, nothing did he retain
but this shroud." I have no sympathy
with such behavior. For such absurd de-
monstration, or with much that we hear
uttered in regard to departure from this
life to the next. There is a common-
sensual idea on this subject that you
and I need to consider—that there are
only two styles of departure.

A thousand feet underground, by light
of torch toiling in a miner's shaft, a
ledge of rock may fall upon us, and we
may die a miner's death. Far out at sea,
falling from the slippery rattines and
broken on the balyards, we may die a
sailor's death. On mission of mercy in
hospital, amid broken bones and reeking
leprosy and raging fevers, we may die a
philanthropist's death. On the field
of battle, serving God and our country,
slugs through the heart, the gun car-
riage may roll over us, and we may die a
patriot's death. But after all, there are
only two styles of departure—the death
of the righteous and the death of the
wicked—and we all want to die the for-
mer.

God grant that when that hour comes
you may be at home. You want the hand
of your kindred in your hand. You
want your children to surround you.
You want the light on your pillow from
eyes that have long reflected your love.
You want the room still. You do not
want any curious strangers standing
around watching you. You want your
kindred from afar to hear your last
prayer. I think this is the wish of all
of us. But is that all? Can earthly
friends hold us up where the billows of
death come up to the girdle? Can hu-
man voice charm open heaven's gate?
Can human hand pilot us through the
narrow of death into heaven's harbor?
Can any earthly friendship shield us
from the arrows of death, and in the
hour when Satan shall practice upon us
his infernal archery? No, no, no, no!
Alas! Poor soul, if that is all. Better
die in the wilderness, far from tree
shadow and from fountain, alone, vult-
ures circling through the air waiting for
our body, unknown to men, and to have
no burial, if only Christ could say
through the solitudes: "I will never
leave thee. I will never forsake thee."
From that pillow of stone a ladder
would soar heavenward, angels coming
and going; and across the solitude and
the barrenness would come the sweet
notes of heavenly minstrelsy.

Gordon Hall, far from home, dying in
the door of a heathen temple, said:
"Glory to Thee, O God!" What did dy-
ing Wilberforce say to his wife? "Come
and sit beside me, and let us talk of
Heaven. I never knew what happiness
was until I found Christ." "What did
dying Hannah More say? "To go to
Heaven, think what that is! To go to
Christ, who died that I might live! Oh,
glorious grave! Oh, what a glorious
thing it is to die! Oh, the love of Christ,
the love of Christ!" What did Mr. Top-
pady, the great hymnwriter, say in his
last hour? "Who can measure the
depths of the third Heaven? Oh, the
sunshine that fills my soul! I shall
soon to go, for surely no one can live
in this world after such glories as God
has manifested to my soul."

What did the dying Janeway say? "I
can as easily die as close my eyes or
turn my head in sleep. Before a few
hours have passed I shall stand on
Mount Zion with one hundred and forty
and four thousand and with the just

men made perfect, and we shall ascribe
riches, and honor, and glory, and
majesty, and dominion unto God and the
Lamb." Dr. Taylor, condemned to burn
at the stake, on his way thither broke
away from the guardsmen and went
bounding and leaping toward the fire,
glad to go to Jesus and die for Him. Sir
Charles Hare, in last moment, had such
rapturous vision that he cried: "Up-
ward, upward, upward!" And so great
was the peace of one of Christ's disci-
ples that he put his fingers upon the
pulse in his wrist and counted it and
observed it; and so great was his placid-
ity that after a while he said: "Stopped!"
and his life had ended here to begin in
Heaven. But grander than that was the
testimony of the worn out first mission-
ary, when in the Mamartine dungeon,
he cried: "I am now ready to be offered,
and the time of my departure is at hand;
I have fought the good fight, I have
finished my course, I have kept the
faith; henceforth there is laid up for me
a crown of righteousness, which the
Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me
in that day, and not to me only, but to
all them that love His appearing!" Do
you not see that Christ is above all in
dying alleviations?

Toward the last hour of our earthly
residence we are speeding. When I see
the sunset, I say, "One day less to live."
When I see the spring blossoms scat-
tered, I say, "Another season gone for-
ever." When I close this Bible on Sab-
bath night, I say, "Another Sabbath de-
parted." When I bury a friend, I say,
"Another earthly attraction gone for-
ever." What nimble feet the years have!
The roebucks and the lightnings run,
not so fast. From decade to decade,
from sky to sky, they go at a bound.
There is a place for us, whether marked
or not, where you and I will sleep the
last sleep, and the men are now living
who will, with solemn tread, carry us to
our resting place. Ay, it is known in
Heaven whether our departure will be a
coronation or a banishment.

Brighter than a banquet hall
through which the light feet of the
dancers go up and down to the sound of
trumpets will be the sepulcher through
whose rifts the holy light of Heaven
streameth. God will watch you. He
will send His angels to guard your
slumbering ground, until, at Christ's
behest, they shall roll away the stone.

So, also, Christ is above all in Heaven.
The Bible distinctly says that Christ is
the chief theme of the celestial scrip-
ture, all the thrones facing His throne,
all the palms waved before His face, all
the crowns down at His feet. Cherubim
to cherubim, seraphim to seraphim, re-
deemed spirit to redeemed spirit, shall
recite the Saviour's earthly sacrifice.

Stand on some high hill of Heaven,
and in all the radiant sweep the most
glorious object will be Jesus. Myriads
gazing on the scars of his suffering, in
silence first, afterward breaking forth
into acclamation. The martyrs, all the
purer for the flame through which they
passed, will say: "This is Jesus, for
whom we died." The apostles, all the
happier for the shipwreck and the
scouring through which they went, will
say: "This is the Jesus whom we
preached at Corinth, and at Cappadocia,
and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem." Little
children clad in white will say:
"This is Jesus who took us in his arms
and blessed us, and when the storms of
the world were too cold and loud,
brought us into this beautiful place." The
multitudes of the bereft will say:
"This is the Jesus who comforted us
when our heart broke." Many who
wondered clear off from God and plunged
into vagabondism, but were saved by
grace, will say: "This is the Jesus who
pardoned us. We were lost on the
mountains, and he brought us home.
We were guilty, and he has made us
white as snow." Mercy boundless, grace
unparalleled. And then, after each
one has recited his peculiar deliver-
ances and peculiar mercies, recited them
as by solo, all the voices will come to-
gether into a great chorus, which will
make the arches echo and re-echo with
the eternal reverberation of gladness
and peace and triumph.

Edward I. was so anxious to go to the
Holy Land that when he was about to
expire he bequeathed \$160,000 to have
his heart, after his decease, taken to the
Holy Land in Asia Minor, and his re-
quest was complied with. But there are
hundreds to-day whose hearts are al-
ready in the Holy Land of Heaven.
Where your treasures are, there are
your hearts also. Quaint John Bunyan,
of whom I spoke at the opening of the
discourse, caught a glimpse of that
place, and in his quaint way said: "And
I heard in my dream, and lo! the bells
of the city rang again for joy; and as
they opened the gates to let in the men
I looked in after them, and lo! the city
shone like the sun, and there were
streets of gold, and men walked on
barrets in their hands, to ring praises
withal; and after that they shut up the
gates, which when I had seen I wished
myself among them!"

Straps of Human Flesh.
The author of "King Solomon's
Mines" and "Allan Quatermain" has
had much laid to his charge, from pla-
garism to downright lying, but as time
goes on it becomes every day more ap-
parent that the only South African ro-
mancist has a considerable modicum of
truth at the bottom of his seemingly
most bizarre conceptions. Take, for
instance, the Mapia, a small tribe of
bush people living between the Kaver-
ez and Yankotoi, who among a number
of other curious habits slit the skin
over both shoulders in the form of a
loop, and which, by being upheld, per-
mits a second outcicle to grow beneath.
A correspondents' slit is made on each
side of all the young ladies of this in-
teresting people, the loops, when the
girls develop into womanhood, forming
four "natural" resting places for a
child, either at the breast or back, the
straps of flesh on the shoulders being
for the hands or arms and the others
for each baby leg.

A Spoon Young Man.
Waiter (observing that a young man
who has ordered a dish of ice-cream
does not eat it)—Do you find anything
wrong with that cream, sir?
Young man—Nothing whatever.
Waiter (going to the proprietor)—
That young chappe over at the second
table refuses to eat our cream.
Proprietor—See here, sir, what do
you mean by jeopardizing the reputa-
tion of this house by refusing to eat our
cream? I consider your conduct a
gross insult. You will please explain
at once.

Young man (with much coolness)—
With pleasure, my dear sir. I have no
spoon.—Drake's Magazine.

The man who ate his dinner with the
fork of a river has been trying to spin a
mountain top.

Isn't it queer a white man always feels
blue after painting the town red?

IN A FAIR CONDITION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE
DEBT OF THE PACIFIC LINES.

A Report Embodying a Bill for the Set-
tlement of Their Obligations to the Fed-
eral Government—What the Commit-
tee Has Learned About the Finances of
the Union and Central Pacific Compa-
nies.

Washington dispatch: The Senate
special committee on Pacific railroads,
after many hearings, thorough investi-
gation, and careful consideration, has
finally accepted the report of Senator
Frye on the Union Pacific and that of
Senator Davis on the Central Pacific, and
has agreed on a bill providing for a re-
funding of their debts.

The report on the Union Pacific
reaches the conclusions that there is no
evidence of any purpose on the part of
the company to surrender that portion
of its road over which the government
has a statutory lien; on the contrary
there is every reason tending to satisfy
any candid person that no such purpose
exists, that this is a capable, well man-
aged road, abundantly able to pay its
debts, requiring only, like any other
railroad, time in which to pay; that the
interests of the government and of the
railway company will be promoted by a
settlement, and that one can be made
now under which every dollar of the
government debt with interest will be
paid.

The report on the Central Pacific finds
that the United States has for security
a statutory lien on a road commencing at
a point five miles west of Ogden and
extending to San Jose, without terminal
facilities at either end, made subject to
a mortgage to secure bonds equal in
amount to the original indebtedness of
the United States. That the present
security of the United States upon this
property is entirely inadequate; that a
foreclosure of the first mortgage would
substantially exhaust, in satisfaction
thereof, the entire property; that it
would be inexpedient for the United
States to redeem it from said first mor-
tgage or to become the owner of the
property through redemption and fore-
closure.

The report finds that it is expedient,
necessary, and practicable to adjust and
further secure the indebtedness to the
United States upon the extended time at
a reduced rate of interest within the
ability of the company to pay, upon
such terms as to advance the develop-
ment of the country through which the
roads pass and afford the inhabitants
thereof reasonable rates of transportation
for passengers and freight.

From the report it appears that the
Central Pacific has not an ability to pay
at all equal to that of the Union Pacific,
but under the terms of the bill to be re-
ported can make final and full payment
reasonably certain.

A BIGAMIST AT 17.

Arrest of a Buffalo Youth Who Has One
Wife Too Many.

At Buffalo, N. Y., George Riehl, a
youth of 17, is charged with bigamy.
In December, 1888, Riehl married
Martha Kurts, the ceremony being per-
formed by the Rev. Mr. Ackerman of
St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church.
He left her in a few months. Some
time ago Martha secured a warrant
charging him with non-support, but the
case did not come before the police
court. Early in 1889 Riehl went to
work for Mrs. Schick of East Genesee
street, and during the time he was em-
ployed there fell in love with his 17-
year-old daughter, Lizzie, an exceedingly
pretty girl. In June Lizzie and
George went through the marriage cere-
mony at the church of the Most Holy
Dolores and lived together. Riehl tired of
his new love and went back to his wife,
Lizzie would not have this, and appealed,
and George returned only to go back
once again. The second Mrs. Riehl got
tired of this and applied for a warrant
charging her lover with bigamy. George
promised to return to his fair Lizzie and
be good and true, but she said that she
had seen enough of his perjury. Lizzie
wouldn't listen, and told George to leave
her forever. She threatened to have
him arrested for bigamy and soon
after proceeded to carry out her
threat. George and his father hastened
after the late Lizzie and appeared in
the police court five minutes after the
warrant had been issued. Mr. Riehl,
Sr., swore out a warrant against the
girl, charging her with a violation of
that part of the bigamy law providing
for "punishment of consort." He al-
leges that Lizzie was cognizant of the
fact of his son's first marriage.

RUINED BY HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Lippincott Wrecks Her Husband's
Fortune by Forgeries.

A big sensation has been created
in Philadelphia and in South Jer-
sey by the discovery of a large
number of notes with the forged signa-
ture of Edward Lippincott, of
Mcford, N. J., who is the proprie-
tor of Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.
The amount runs up in the
thousands and banks, firms, and indi-
viduals are the victims. Lippincott
says that his wife is the forger. It was
also discovered that the property of Mrs.
Haines, a sister of Lippincott, worth
\$5,000, had been mortgaged to the extent
of \$1,900 by Mrs. Lippincott. Among
the victims in this city are John Wana-
maker, Sharpless Brothers, J. & J.
Dobson, and other large firms. The
Lippincotts are well known in society
and are of Quaker descent. Lippincott
is ruined.

Death of Sir Robert Kane, M. D.

London cable: Sir Robert Kane, M. D., is dead. He was born in Dublin
in 1810, where he received his medical
education. In 1847 he was awarded a
prize by the Royal Irish academy for
discoveries in chemistry. He afterward
became president of the Queen's college
of Cork, and in 1880 he was appointed
by the crown a member of the senate of
the Royal University of Ireland. He
was also a member of the board of na-
tional education for Ireland.

Old Friend (unexpected arrival)—
"And so this is your daughter's coming-
out party?" Practical Mother—"Yes,
and if I hadn't put my veto on those
dressmakers she would have been out
a good deal further than she is."

PLENTY of room then: Lightpurse—
Can I get into the assessor's office?
Wellfild—I think so; I have just
brought out my tax bill.

WITH the exception of a few days,
this winter has been like a Waterbury
watch—principally spring.

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

ITS RESULT PLACED BEFORE THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

What the Commission Say About Parnell,
Davitt and the Land League—The In-
vincibles Not a Branch of the Irish Na-
tional Organisation—Press Comment on
the Findings of the Body.

A London cable says: The report of
Judges Hannen, Day, and Smith, the
special commission appointed to investi-
gate the charges made by the Times
against the Parnellite members of the
House of Commons has been laid upon the
table in the House by the Rt. Hon.
Henry Matthews, secretary of state for
home affairs.

The report of the commission occupies
162 pages. Each member of the House
against whom charges were made is
treated separately. The judges find
that the speeches made by many of the
Parnellite members were intended to
bring about the separation of Ireland
from England, and that the speeches of
others, in view of the state of the coun-
try, were calculated to foment crime, as
the speakers must have known.

It is proved, the report says, that
Messrs. Davitt, Harris, Dillon, W. E.
O'Brien, W. Redmond, O'Connor, Con-
don and O'Kelly conspired to bring about
the absolute separation of Ireland from
Great Britain.

The fac simile Parnell letter was a
forgery.

The defendants were sincere in de-
nouncing the Phoenix park murders.

The defendants did incite intimidat-
ion and invited the assistance of Ford.

Mr. Parnell is exonerated from the
charge of assisting Byrne to escape.

It is not true that Mr. Parnell was in-
timidated with leading invincibles.

Mr. Davitt was closely associated
with the party of violence in America.

The report further says:

It is not proved that the defendants
subscribed toward the assistance of or
were intimately associated with notori-
ous criminals or paid money to procure
their escape from justice.

It is not proved that the defendants
were aware that the Clan-na-Gael con-
trolled the American league or collected
money for the Parliamentary fund.

It is not proved that at the time of
the Kilmainham negotiation Mr. Parnell
was aware that Sheridan and Boyton
were organizing their outrages.

The Invincibles were not a branch of
the Land League. The league neither
organized nor paid the Invincibles.

None of the defendants directly or in-
directly had knowledge of the Phoenix
park conspiracy. Piggott was utterly
unworthy of credit. All the letters he
produced as criminating were forgeries.

On the other hand the judges say:

The league never gave the authorities
any assistance in the detection of crime.

No details are given of the expendi-
ture of £100,000 of the league funds.

There is no valid excuse for the non-
production of its books.

The commission has not received from
Mr. Parnell or the league the assistance
it expected.

The report is signed by all the judges.

The report is more moderate and im-
partial than was expected, and conse-
quently gives satisfaction to nobody
except the judges, who are relieved to
get it off their hands.

A HALF-MILLION BLAZE.

A Big Manufacturing Block in Chicago
Burned.

Chicago dispatch: Thick concrete fire
walls prevented a \$10,000,000 fire in the
immense building known as the Farwell
block, occupying the entire space be-
tween Adams and Monroe streets and the
river and Market street.

Five minutes before 7 o'clock a mercuri-
al alarm located in the sixth story of the
building, on the Adams street side, gave
the first intelligence of the blaze. A
second alarm brought to the spot thirty-
two steamers, seven trucks, and as many
chemical engines, besides two fireboats.

Work Bros., manufacturers of cloth-
ing and uniforms, occupied nearly all of
the gutted portion of the block, extend-
ing sixty-six feet on Market street and
175 on Adams, and being six stories in
height. Taylor Bros., hat and cap fac-
tory, ran in connection with the Work
Bros.' plant, occupied the third floor.
Mendall & Co., dry goods and notions, in
the basement, lost heavily on their stock,
which is almost totally destroyed by
water.

Smoke thick enough to fill all
streets in the vicinity of the fire, and a
crushing, struggling, and anxious crowd
of people, who stopped on their way to
work, gave Capt. Lewis and his squads
of police plenty of work. Thousands of
gallons of water literally drowned the
fire out. Mr. J. Work says his concern
had about \$335,000 worth of stock and
Taylor Bros. \$50,000. This is fully cov-
ered by insurance. The block was built
in separate risks, each divided by thick
concrete walls, making it almost impos-
sible for a fire to spread. The burned
portion is one risk, and is valued at one-
ninth of the whole cost of the
building, or \$100,000. M. Gimbel &
Sons, occupying the next portion north
of the burned section, suffered no loss.

A rumor was set afloat while the fire
was raging, to the effect that an old
man who opens up the building had per-
ished in the flames. This was denied by
the Pinkerton watchman, who made his
last "pull" just as the fire was discov-
ered. By 8:30 o'clock the fire was under
control.

As near as can be learned the blaze
originated in the pressing department,
where perhaps an overheated steam coil
ignited some old rags. C. M. Hender-
son's boot and shoe building, on the
northeast corner of Adams and Market
streets, received frequent drenchings,
and a great many windows were cracked.
A careful estimate of the loss made
after the fire was under control places
the total damage at \$485,000.

The distillery plant of J. B. Mat-
tingly's Sons, one of the oldest firms in
Kentucky has been sold at auction in
Louisville in consequence of an assign-
ment some months ago. The price paid
for it was \$125,000.

Judge Sutton, receiver of the defunct
Topeka insurance company, has filed his
report in the Topeka District
court. President Hines and Secretary
Fuller are to be arrested on charges of
manipulating the figures of the corpora-
tion.

Pete McCoy knocked Charlie Gleason
out in a five round prize fight before the
Golden Gate Athletic club at San Fran-
cisco.

A new evening paper, Republican, has
made its first appearance at LaCrosse,
Wis.

Only One Bottle.

FOOT WATERS, Inc., August 23, 1890.
Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.:
GENTLEMEN: Having suffered severely
for some time with rheumatism, so that I
was unable to work, Messrs. Dreier & Bro.
recommended Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.
After taking one bottle I was entirely cured.
I have recommended your remedies fre-
quently to my friends with like results.
L. C. ZOLLINGER.

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A CHINESE SLAVE.

Held in Bondage in Denver—Forced Into a Bad Life by a Cruel Master.

Through the efforts of Secretary Thompson, of the Humane Society, who was assisted by Chief Lear and Detectives Scott and Holland, pretty little Ho Jony, a Chinese maiden of only fifteen summers, was this morning released from captivity. That in this enlightened country, in this free land, in this fair city, there should be a slave, many people will find it hard to believe, but the Humane Society has positive proof that such has been the case.

Ho Jony was born in China of poor parents, but, as the story comes, they loved her dearly. She was so bright and so beautiful that for a long time they could not think of parting with her. But one day something like a pest came upon the land. Many people died for want of physicians. The eldest son of the poor parents was stricken down, and then came the slave dealer. He would buy the little girl and send her to America. With bitter tears on the part of the parents the transfer was soon made, and in due course of time baby Ho Jony landed in San Francisco.

For a time exceeding youth protected the child, but the flight of years developed a symmetry of form and a beauty of face, which fascinated every Celestial. Numerous offers were made to the fiend who claimed to own her, but his price was considered out of all reason, and she still lived in innocence.

The evil eye of Zhee Hosk fell upon her five months ago, and she was doomed. What was \$1,500 to him if he could make money out of the investment, and that was exactly what he intended to do.

When once Zhee Hosk had paid his money for Ho Jony the little miss was his in the eyes of the miserable Celestials at the Golden Gate. He could do with her as he would, and that is exactly what he proceeded to do. In his eyes prostitution was overdone in San Francisco, and even so far a bird as Ho Jony would not be sufficiently attractive to the fiends whose passions she would be compelled to gratify to make it profitable to her owner.

Happy thought! She should be carried to Denver, where there was not a single Celestial beauty. And so she came, still all unmindful of the horrible life she would be compelled to lead.

When once in this city she was put under the care of two Chinese prostitutes who live in the wretched quarters of the Mongolians on Market street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Not a white man was ever permitted to gaze upon her face, and when in utter loathing she would receive the embraces of some Mongolian who had paid the stipulated price to her master, she would be beaten most unmercifully.

All Chin men are not bad, and some of their number whispered the story about until it came to the ears of Mr. Thompson. He was quick to act and the child is now safe in the care of Police Matron Likens.

Little Ho Jony can not speak a word of English, and how to get her story is now the question. The Celestials, who would scorn to do a wicked thing, naturally fear to tell all they know. They remember that whenever this has been in the past, somebody has turned up missing. Life is precious, and so their lips are sealed. Fortunately there is a good missionary not many miles away who has spent much of his life in China. He has been sent for, and will be here to-morrow or the day following. By his interpreting the girl's story it is hoped sufficient evidence can be obtained to send her cruel master to the penitentiary.—Denver Times.

Love-Making on the Stage.

If a girl is pretty, weak, and vain, and a man says to her, "I love you," those words will, as long as the world stands, turn the heads of some girls who have no effect upon others. I do not know whether they are sitting behind the scenes in a theater, in a drawing-room, in a lodging-house parlor, or elsewhere, but the words will take effect according to the ground they are thrown upon.

They may be said to an unresponsive ear and an unresponsive heart, or they may be said to an ear, a heart, a soul that are responsive. It would depend entirely upon the impression on the girl's heart at the moment whether any echo of the words reverberated in her soul. It does not signify where these words are spoken. It is the magic sympathy of one life with another that decides their influence.

Consider, too, what love-making on the stage really means. A young girl comes into the theater to play ingenuita parts. She stands in the wing ready to be called upon the stage, and she sees a man and a woman making love. The man says, "Dearest, fly with me." The woman says, "I dare not." The man says, "We will go at once. Come." The first time such words as those fall on the ears of a young girl unaccustomed to them they might, if said with fervor and passion, mean something, but this is the way it generally goes.

"Dearest, fly with me."
"No, no, no!" from the stage manager; "when you say that you stand at the back of the chair, you lean over Miss Snooks' back; she waves her hand against you. Now, try it."

This is done over twenty times, until at last the idea of "Fly with me," as understood by the young ingenue, must be of a most appalling kind. The gentleman has his right arm, his left arm, his right leg, his left leg, his back, his chest, both his hands, his head—all talked over.

He has tried it in a high voice, he has tried it in a low voice, he has tried it in a thin voice, he has tried it in a heavy voice, until there is no sense left of what "Fly with me" might under other circumstances mean. All the romance of love-making is gone. Therefore, what effect can it have? In love it is not the fact that some of the charm lies in treating of an unknown land?—Mrs. Kendal, in Murray's Magazine.

It Brought Down the House and Spoiled the Sermon.

"Daring my boyhood," said a gentleman, the other day, "there lived in Virginia a Baptist preacher named B—. Though uneducated, he was a sound thinker and an eloquent speaker, and no minister had a more devoted flock. It was the custom during the inclement season to hold meetings at the residences of the members, and once or twice during the winter at the house of the preacher. For many years it was observed that B— neither preached nor conducted the meetings when held at his house, but secured the services of some neighboring minister. He was often pressed for an explanation without success; but finally, in response to the importunities of some of his flock, he said: 'When I was much younger than now—in fact, not long after the commencement of my ministrations—I held a meeting at my own house. It being customary for many of the congregation to remain for dinner, Mrs. B— sent out our negro boy, Tim, to neighbor Paul's for some butter. Tim returned and looted himself, standing on one foot at a time in the outskirts of the congregation. Being

well warmed up in my sermon, thinking neither of Tim nor his errand, but only of the most successful mode of pressing upon my hearers one of my strongest arguments, I demanded with all the energy in my power: 'And what did Paul say?' Tim, at the top of his little, squeaking voice, exclaimed, as Tim could not have done: 'He told you couldn't get any more butter till you've paid for what you'd got!' This brought down the house, and out short one of the finest efforts of my early ministry. Since then I have kept my preaching disconnected from my domestic affairs.'—St. Louis Critic.

Impolite New-Yorkers.

Ten years ago any gentleman in the Western States who possessed noticeably refined or polished manners was said to be "like a New-Yorker." This was the synonym of good manners and fine address. The New-Yorker was supposed to be an fault in all the polite usages and delicate courtesies so dear to the heart of every woman. Very little was said of his morals, but his manners were acknowledged to be admirable, even by his enemies and rivals. To-day all this is changed. When a gentleman gives his seat to a lady in a public conveyance, or steps aside to let her pass, he is at once supposed to be from "out of town." "The elevated train is filled with Southern and Western men this morning," said a lady not long ago, as she took her seat in the car. "Why?" asked her friend, wonderingly. "Because every lady has a seat, and only gentlemen are biding on to the straps and wrenching their arms and backs around these terrible curves. New York men would not subject themselves to such discomfort, you know."

Relating this bit of irony to a gentleman, he declared that more than half if not the entire fault lies with the women themselves. "I talked with two or three guards on the elevated roads," he said, "and with several street car conductors, on this very matter not long ago. They all complained of the rudeness of women, who push, crowd, drop their money and their parcels, and blockade a whole row of gentlemen, and offer no apology for so doing. 'If women would keep their wits about them,' he continued, 'and not conduct themselves like feather-brained lunatics in public places, men's manners would improve.' But they forget the street where they wish to stop, and they abuse the conductor for his stupidity in carrying them out of their way, and angrily push past the gentlemen who happen to stand on the platform. I have seen a well-dressed woman detain a crowd of men at the ticket-office while she searched for her purse, and then searched for a nickel, finally found it and dropped it, and leaped to pick it up, dropping a parcel as she did so, while the cars summed and the train rolled away."—New York Letter.

King and Artist.

The good-nature of King Louis Philippe and the engrossment of Bouton, a French artist, when at work, are illustrated by an anecdote told in the Epoch. Bouton was busy one day when a man entered unannounced and stood behind him. He had his mouth full of paint brushes, and did not glance up, but mumbled:

"Look about if you like. Don't mind me."

The visitor did so, and then came back to his original position. Bouton felt annoyed, but repressed his impatience.

"Well, how is everybody at home?" he asked.

"Oh, nicely, thank you," was the reply. "The children are well, I suppose?"

"Oh, perfectly."

The visitor then began to criticize the picture, and when after a half-hour's conversation the artist turned around, he beheld the King of France. Bouton bashed and stammered: "Sir, you are artist-king enough to know that I would have lost my tint had I stopped to display the atelier to your Majesty."

"Yes," replied the King, "I like your reception of me so well that I mean to have that picture."

A Word of Caution.

He had carried my sachel down to the depot from the hotel at Birmingham, Ala., and, still carrying it in his hand, he strolled about and got in the way of a baggage truck being pushed by another colored man. The latter came to a stop and indignantly demanded:

"Yo' pusson, dar—what yo' doin'?"

"Who's a pusson, sah?"

"Yo' is."

"Be a little keeful, sah! I ha'n't dun used to bein' 'dressed in dat sort o' way!"

"Shoo! Do yo' know who I is?"

"An' do yo' know who I is?"

"I represents de baggage department of dis ere railroad, sah!"

"Hu! An' I represents de public what is rich 'nuff to hev any baggage to travel wid, sah! Boy! doan' yo' go an' make any mistake. If yo' do dar'll be a mighty skeerity o' yo' baggage department!"

All for Love.

Marie—I am willing to marry you, Charles, even if you are poor, but do you think you can take care of me, any way?

Charles—Oh, darling, by this strong, right arm raised to heaven, I swear that I will support you always, even if I have to take in washing for you to do.

And they were married.—Munsey's Weekly.

NEW JERSEY has a school fund of \$4,000,000 and doesn't know what to do with it. It can't be used for anything but the public schools, and not very much of it is allowed to go there, only a part of the annual income being available, so jealously has the State Constitution guarded its sacredness. Meantime it is piling up every year, and the commissioners are at their wits' end to find an investment for it. The original idea was to have a fund large enough to entirely support the public schools throughout the State, but that, it is said, would take \$70,000,000; and besides it is generally believed that it is better for the school system to have the local taxes. People take more interest in something they have to pay for.

A SINGULAR inscription has been found by M. Lambakis in excavating around the Hagios Andreas, in Athens. It is a fragment of a decree dating from pre-Euclidean times, in which a certain Kallistrates is charged with the construction on the Acropolis of a kind of railing around some sanctuary or inclosure to prevent any fugitive slave, garment stealer or pickpocket (lopodytes) taking refuge therein. The duty of watching over this inclosure is intrusted to three guardians, chosen by turn from the tribe holding the pythia.

THE rebuilding of the Laeken Palace near Brussels has already begun. The rapidity of the flames in burning the old building is accounted for by the fact that Maria Theresa's architects had inserted several oak trees bodily in the walls of the chimneys.

THERE has been an advance in the price of sponges at Key West. One lot of 1,570 bunches was lately sold for the fancy price of \$1,300.

A Strange Suicide.

In 1887, while on my way home from Vicksburg, says Will Hubbard Kernan in the New York Mercury, I was delayed at Holly Springs, Miss., by a freight that had swept off a part of the railroad track over which I was journeying.

It was a beautiful day, fresh, sparkling, and fragrant with the breath of the roses that glorify the garden plots of that lovely little town.

I was walking up and down the depot platform, waiting for my train, when a genial gentleman saluted me and queried:

"Bound north?"

"No, sir, to Okolona."

"Can't tell me when my train starts, can you? Am on my way to San Francisco."

"In an hour, I understand."

"Thank you. Try these," he handed me a box of cherries.

"My name is M—," he went on. "You were pointed out to me at Vicksburg. I read your paper, and must say I relish its sentiments. I am from New Orleans—am an official in the government mint."

We fell into general conversation. He looked for all the world like a prosperous Wall street banker. Suddenly he paused in his talk for a few minutes, and then said:

"By the way, can you tell me what is good for nervousness?"

"Well," I laughed, "I'm not a physician, but I understand—"

"Now, don't say any drug, for I won't try it," he interposed.

"I was going to suggest raw onions—or, if you don't like that vegetable, try celery."

I was surprised at his question, for he looked like a man of lymphatic temperament, dashed with a little of the sanguine.

"I'll try both," he remarked. "I'm so nervous of late that I can't sleep."

On the day after arriving home, I read in the morning paper that M—, an official of the government mint, on his way from New Orleans to San Francisco, had left the train at Decatur, Ill., valise in hand, run swiftly up street half a mile, into the back yard of a citizen, and flung himself headlong into an open well, sixty feet deep. He was taken out dead, and on his person were found over five hundred dollars in money, a splendid gold watch, several diamonds, and a through ticket to the Pacific Slope.

One of his fellow passengers, who sat beside him for several miles, said that when he left the cars he seemed to be in the full possession of his senses, and had been conversing ably on public affairs.

I relate this remarkable incident for the purpose of springing a question as to his insanity. And if he were insane, can we venture to indorse the sanity of any man? Investigation proved that he had never shown the slightest dementia before, nor had any of his ancestors; that his domestic life was happy; that his accounts were straight; that he was a prosperous, practical man of affairs. Why, then, did he die the death of a *felo de se*?

The human mind is an unfathomable mystery, and every man is an unfathomable mystery to his fellows. It is hard to decide where the dividing line between sanity and insanity commences.

A Good Word for Sludge Acid.

There is one class of men who regret the fact that no more sludge acid is dumped into New York harbor. Sludge acid might kill the fish and the lobsters and the oysters and the clams, but it also killed barnacles and teredos, especially teredos. New York harbor used to be a good place for the ship worms. The ship worm likes nothing better than a good white oak chunk full of bilge water. White oak planks and bilge water suited the teredo better than canvas back ducks and Burgundy. Ship owners knew all about this. So did owners of wooden piers and crib work and all sorts of woodwork in New York harbor, and they had a lot of trouble and expense in keeping the ship worm from satisfying its peculiar and extraordinary appetite. Sometimes ship owners would come down town thinking they owned a fine craft just as good as new. Ten minutes after reaching the office the skipper of that ship would come in, and, with a very long face, tell the owner that that ship's bottom was fit for a sieve, and that's all there was to it. The owner might swear and discharge the skipper, and do other rash things, but the only way out of the matter was to hunt up some mean, low-down capitalist and mortgage the ship for all she was formerly worth, and then let him foreclose, and get served right for being a capitalist.

Sludge acid was a great boon to holders of stock in any sort of wood that touched New York harbor. It was different from bilge water. It made the ship worm sick at the stomach, and, from a nice white worm, he became a pale green dyspeptic worm that died young or never was born.

A man interested in such matters told a reporter that the life of piling in New York harbor had more than doubled since the oil works were established and sludge acid dumped. He was somewhat afraid that the stopping of the dumping was serving to renew the pest.

Nothing Small About Him.

"As this is the last interview that I shall ever have with you, Miss Harris," said the rejected lover, brokenly, "I take the opportunity to make you a present of all the bouquets, books and trinkets I have sent you during the last six months, together with the numerous theatrical entertainments, concerts and luncheons you have enjoyed at my expense."

"To make me a present of them!" exclaimed the young woman haughtily. "I do not understand you, Mr. Spoonmore."

"I give them to you absolutely, Miss Harris," said he, picking up his hat. "Heretofore I looked upon them merely as investments."—Chicago Tribune.

Just because an 8-year-old boy is remarkably expert in walking on the railroad track, his parents are not justified in thinking that he was cut out for an actor.—Somerville Journal.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

By local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENBY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 73c.

THE names of the principal mountains in the world are nearly all suggestive or descriptive of their snow-covered summits. The names of Snowdon, Ben Nevis, Mont Blanc, the Sierra Nevada, Snafell in Iceland and in the Isle of Man, the Sneeuw Bergen at the Cape of Good Hope, the Sneeshatten in Norway, and the Weisshorn, the Weissmiss and the Tete Blanche in Switzerland, White Mountains in New Hampshire, as well as the more archaic or more obscure names of Lebanon, of Caucasus, and of the Himalayas, are appellations descriptive, in various languages, of the characteristic snowy covering of their lofty summits.

A Remedy for the Influenza Cough.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza cough is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for coughs and colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. It neglected the influenza has a tendency to become pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

FARMER GARDNER, of Porterville, set six traps the other night for coyotes, says the Grass Valley (Cal.) Tidings. Each trap was sprung, but the coyotes got loose by eating their legs. This heroic surgery costs Gardner \$30, as the feet do not come out as scalps.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No gripping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

"GNAW, you don't," as the cheese said to the mouse when he tried to eat a hole in the wire screen that covered it.

Dr. Dobbins' Electric Soap is what so many insist it is, you can not afford to go without it. Your grocer has it, and you can decide for yourself very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

WAGNER is to have a statue in Munich. It will probably be fastened to its pedestal by brass bands.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochaea." Sold only in boxes.

The man who reaches the top of the ladder must get there in a round-about way.



FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.

The trying ordeals which fashionable society imposes on its devotees are enough to severely test the physical strength and endurance of the most robust. Irregular and late hours, over-rich and indigestible food, late suppers, the fatigue of the ball-room, the bad air of the ill-ventilated, overcrowded theatre, are each, in themselves, sufficient to upset the system and ruin the health of the delicate and sensitive. Combined, they can hardly fail, if persisted in, to seriously impair the health of the hardiest. Ladies generally possess less powers of endurance than their male consorts, and so the sooner succumb to these deleterious influences. They become pale, haggard and debilitated, and constantly experience a sense of lassitude—that "tired feeling," as so many express it. The least exertion fatigues them. Various neuralgic and other pains harass and distress the sufferer. Headache, backache, "bearing-down" sensations, and "female weaknesses" follow and sorely afflict the sufferer.

As an invigorating, restorative, tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nerve, for debilitated and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has no equal.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS: PURELY VEGETABLE and PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

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Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Yellow Teas.

Yellow teas, at which the hostess and all her social apparatus and equipment, down to the very doilies themselves, are yellow, and progressive dinner parties are fashionable fads among society's devotees. At the progressive dinner party a number of courses are served to the guests, two couples of whom sit at each of many tables. After each course one of the couples moves to the next table, if the man isn't too unsteady on his pins in consequence of the rapid succession of talkables, edibles, and drinkables.

The Handsomest Lady in Town. Remarkable to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size, 50c and \$1.

A NEWSPAPER out West refuses a request to publish the ten commendations under the plea that some of the subscribers would regard them as aimed at them and would stop the paper.

Florence, Ala.

The personally conducted excursions to this rapidly growing city have been so successful that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad (Evansville Route) will run one on each of the following dates: Feb. 4, 11, 18, and 25. For copy of "Alabama as It Is" and further information, send to William Hill, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The old smoker's delight.—Tansill's Punch. America's finest cigar.

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Prepare for Spring

Now is the time to attend to your personal condition in preparation for the change to spring sea on. If you have not "wintered well," if you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your blood, create a good appetite, and give your whole system tone and strength.

"For a number of years I have been suffering from a skin disease, and I did not get a great deal of good and we felt better through the weather than before. It cured my wife of skin disease, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall certainly take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H. PEARCE, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N.H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ST. JACOBS OIL
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CURES PERMANENTLY
SPRAINS.
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In 1851 I sprained my arm climbing chest-nut; suffered years in pain and could not lift my arm. It was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
JACOB ETZENSPERGER.
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THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand not like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

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An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

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Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

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Popeham's Asthma Specific. Cures the worst cases. PETER D. SPOONER, H. H. Fitts, Boston, Mass. "I have had Asthma for years, and I have tried every remedy, but I have never found relief until I tried your Specific, which relieved me immediately." Sold by all Druggists. \$1 per box, by mail, post paid. THIAL PACKAGE FREE. Address, P. POPEHAM, Philadelphia, Penn.

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